

No. 2852

MAY 5, 1910

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



THE CHARLES SCHREINER PRESS

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SINCE 1901 the number of food animals in the United States has decreased 5,000,000, and the number of consumers has increased 12,000,000. By the term food animals we mean cattle, sheep and swine. The number of cattle increased from 62,133,000 in 1901 to 69,000,000, while the number of sheep decreased from 59,750,000 to 57,250,000, and swine decreased from 57,000,000 to 47,750,000, making an aggregate decrease of about 5,000,000. According to the estimate for June 1st of 1901 and 1910, the population increased from 77,647,000 to 89,912,000. This makes 231 food animals to each 100 persons in 1901, and only 193 in 1910, or a decrease of 16 per cent. In spite of the reduction in number, the total value of the food animals has jumped from an aggregate farm value of \$1,943,000,000 in 1901 to \$2,368,000,000 in 1910, an increase of 22 per cent., while the number had been reduced 3 per cent. The average increase per animal was about 25½ per cent. The value of the cattle in the two years was \$1,411,737,080 and \$1,697,761,000, showing an increase of 20½ per cent. in value on an increase of 11 per cent. in number. The value of swine was \$353,012,143 in 1901 and \$436,603,000 in 1910, an increase of 24 per cent. on a decline in number of 16 per cent. The sheep were worth \$178,072,476 in 1901 and \$233,664,000 in 1910, an increase of 31 per cent. on a decrease of 4.3 per cent. In the same period corn jumped from 45½ cents a bushel, on quotations for January 1st, to 71½ cents; oats from 28½ cents to 49½ cents, and wheat from 81 cents to \$1.30.

Leslie's Upward March.

From the Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer,
April 2d.

THE Leslie-Judge Company have outgrown their quarters on the twelfth floor of the Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, and have moved to the eleventh floor, where they have more spacious accommodations, occupying, it is reported, nearly ten thousand feet of floor space. The circulation of the firm's periodicals has tripled during the past several years, and the editorial force has been doubled, while the advertising has increased more than 100 per cent. LESLIE'S is a pictorial record of world events.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered. N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photograph which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

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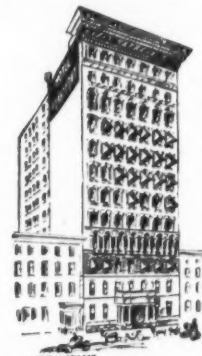
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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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No. 2852

Governor Hughes on the Bench.

AT THIS time, with a very general impression widely prevalent that the Supreme Court of the United States is evenly divided on the great trust cases, the selection of a successor to the late Justice Brewer becomes a matter of paramount interest. We doubt if any selection President Taft could have made would have been more cordially approved than that of Governor Hughes. The latter's prompt acceptance of the honor came as a decided surprise to those who had not a keen appreciation of the animating purpose of the distinguished Governor of the greatest State in the Union. It seemed incredible to them that, with knowledge that a law practice worth at the lowest estimate \$100,000 a year awaiting him in New York—an opportunity particularly tempting to one in moderate circumstances—Governor Hughes could turn away to accept a life place with a salary of only \$12,500 a year.

Governor Hughes has his own ideas as to the regulation of his life. His brief but splendid public career has shown that he is not seeking wealth or preferment, but is wholly governed by a desire to perform his duty. He realizes the opportunity which a place on the highest court in the land will open to render the greatest service to the people, at a juncture when the need of conservative influences in the guidance of public affairs is so urgently needed.

Governor Hughes is not retiring from public life to go upon the bench. He may not, and will not, be as active in political affairs, but he will exercise his rare talents in his new field of endeavor, as he has exercised them in the governorship, with the highest and most patriotic purpose to serve the public good. Early in his career he expressed his belief that the obligation rested upon every one with capacity, to recognize his responsibility and take advantage of his opportunity to be of service to his fellow-men. Politicians who have been perplexed by the indifference the Governor has always manifested to motives of expediency were a long time in recognizing the sincerity and singleness of his high purposes. To them it seems inexplicable that he should give up the lucrative practice his profession offers, the allurements of political preference, and the possibilities of power, to accept a seat, with a life tenure at a moderate salary, on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. That great co-ordinate branch of the Federal government will find itself strengthened in wisdom and in the confidence of the people by the happy selection of President Taft.

The career of Governor Hughes is one of the marvels of American history. It seems incredible that he should be one of the few commanding figures before the American people, while only six years ago he was scarcely known outside the circles of the New York bar. No other statesman of our time has ever had more rapid advancement. An unknown, unrecognized, plodding lawyer, whose abilities were just beginning to attract attention, he was selected to conduct a legislative investigation in 1904. There had been other investigations, and they had been controlled, regulated and manipulated by politicians of power. But with Mr. Hughes there was neither fear nor favor. When his work was done, it was with such thoroughness, independence and fearlessness that the people rose in their enthusiasm and demanded his nomination for the governorship.

As chief executive of the State he displayed the same indomitable will, inflexible courage and sincere devotion to the interests of the people that he had manifested as counsel for the investigating committee. The so-called bosses were not accustomed to a Governor of this kind, and brought every influence to bear, first to conciliate, and next to crush. The outcome is known to all our readers. Calm, unruffled and undisturbed, the Governor went on with the policy he had marked out and, sustained by public opinion, wrought a revolution in politics. Even his enemies now realize that the policy of purification he so relentlessly pursued was not begun a day too soon. Whoever succeeds Governor Hughes must follow in his footsteps or he will surely invite disaster. There can be no steps backward in New York. It is well for the interests of this commonwealth that Governor Hughes is not to take his place on the bench until October. His successor will be elected the following month, and meanwhile and until the close of the calendar year and the incoming of the newly elected Governor, Lieutenant-Governor White will act as chief executive.

With so much depending upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the notable trust cases, the rehearing next fall will be watched with profound interest. The addition of Governor Hughes to the court is regarded on all sides as an element of strength. Whatever the court may do, its decision will be received with greater favor because of the belief that Governor Hughes, by reason not only of his fine legal mind and judicial temperament, but also because of his experience as Governor of the greatest State in the Union, will be specially equipped as a competent

adviser and adjudicator. The great business interests of the country, that are awaiting with such anxiety a final and decisive interpretation of a statute that was hastily drawn, illy conceived, and that has been shown in its present form to be capable of doing more harm than good, are eager to have the law clearly defined, in order that they may give the statute prompt and willing obedience. They believe, as the people generally believe, and as the Hon. Otto T. Bannard, of New York City, has so admirably expressed it, that "Governor Hughes's elevation to the United States Supreme Court will increase the confidence of the people in that bulwark of the country's liberties."

The Passing of the Stalwarts.

THE PUBLIC will be the loser by the retirement of Senators Aldrich and Hale at the close of their terms next March, after thirty years of faithful service. "There is a remarkable wave of pessimism sweeping over the country," as Senator Depew recently remarked; and, he might have added also, "an era of muck-raking and the yellow press." The two Senators referred to, because they have been conspicuous in the leadership of the Senate and of their party, have suffered all the odium and reproach that could be poured upon them by writers seeking a shining mark. Senator Hale, of Maine, is the dean of the Senate. He has represented his State with conspicuous fidelity, and his commanding position as a leader has given to one of the minor States of the Union an influence it could not otherwise have possessed. Senator Aldrich, in like manner, has given to Rhode Island a prestige that has been the envy of the largest commonwealths. His failing health, due largely to devotion to public duties, has led him to the determination to resign, while Senator Hale very properly declines to engage in a scramble to retain his seat.

Whatever may be thought at present by those who have been so bitter in their denunciation of the stalwart leaders of the Republican party both in the House and in the Senate, the historians of the future will do them justice. We are witnessing, in these days of muck-raking and criticism, the passing of the stalwarts. It is an ill omen that men of spotless integrity, rare experience, determined character and patriotic purpose, like Senators Aldrich and Hale, decide to retire to private life. The significance of their action may be misconstrued. There may be those who will credit it to the sentiment of insurrection which has manifested itself of late against the Republican party by a few of its members in certain sections of the country. Free-traders may charge it to their assaults on the vigorous advocates and defenders of the protective tariff, but in the fullness of time the truth will be revealed and the country will realize the serious loss it suffered by the determination of two of the most eminent men in public life to retire from its activities and seek the comfort and repose of private life.

The country is passing through a new experience. The self-assertive and ambitious, well meaning and, in some instances, high purposed, are aligning themselves with the forces of discontent and demanding recognition and control. A clamorous press, inspired by the temporary success of the muck-raker and the yellow journalist, has encouraged this demonstration of a revolutionary spirit by lauding it as "progressive." A premium on insurrection has thus been placed. It is not surprising that those who have been guided by conservative tendencies, who have believed that the law was meant to be obeyed and not to be evaded or conveniently construed, are evincing a disposition to leave the field to the newcomers and let the public judge, by a brief and perhaps bitter experience, whether the change is desirable and satisfactory.

We have passed through other spasms of a similar nature. The history of the American people is dotted with them. Most of them have been very costly, but the experience has been worth all that the people had to pay for it, and would have been worth much more if it had been remembered. The new generation proposes to have its own experience. The veteran retiring Senators are giving up their seats. The eager ones with hands outstretched to take them will, no doubt, live to know what the experiment has cost. Unfortunately, the bill will not be paid alone by those responsible for the insurrection.

The Plain Truth.

"LESLIE'S WEEKLY is a joy forever," says the Oakland (Cal.) *Enquirer*. This is a high compliment, which we hasten to share with all our appreciative readers.

AS WE expected, Colonel Roosevelt brands as an unqualified falsehood the story conspicuously printed in a New York newspaper crediting him as saying that the Methodists in Rome were a disgrace

to any religion, and that on his return to the United States he should take steps to drive them from that city. The gross injustice of the publication of such an utterance, which on its face could not have been made by the ex-President, must have been apparent to all, and justifies the promptness and emphasis with which the denial is made.

"THE PASSING of the magazine" may soon be a proverb. Following close upon the *Van Norden* discontinuance, *Putnam's*, with the publication of its April number, is merged into the *Atlantic Monthly*. *Putnam's* had itself absorbed three publications—the *Literary World*, the *Reader* and the *Critic*. The present movement, therefore, means practically the discontinuance of four publications. It looks very much as if the rich field of the monthly magazine had been very much overworked.

IT IS simply idiotic to talk of the defeat of George W. Aldridge for Congress in the Rochester (N. Y.) district as a great victory for the Democratic tariff reformers. The simple fact is that the Republicans polled 14,000 votes less for Aldridge than they polled two years ago, while the Democrats polled about 2,000 votes more than two years ago. It was the stay-at-home Republicans who defeated Aldridge. The same might be said of the much talked-about election of Congressman Foss, of Massachusetts. Foss was a Republican up to a year or two ago, and his opponent had been lined up with the Democracy all along. A good many Republicans either stayed at home or voted for Foss. These are the facts, and the Republican newspapers throughout the country should emphasize them.

IT IS often said that, no matter how heavy the taxes that are placed upon the corporations, it does not affect their dividends, because they invariably put the additional burden on the consumer. Striking proof to the contrary is afforded by the announcement of the American Tobacco Company that, despite the increased cost of production due to the increased tax of two cents a pound, which takes effect July 1st, and which will cost the company over \$2,000,000 a year, no increase will be made in the price of cigars. If a cut is made, the company says it will be in its dividends. It has become so popular for every demagogue and muck-raker to have his fling at the corporations that no one feels like giving them a good word, and the general public seems to be of the opinion that good words are not deserved. The truth is quite to the contrary.

OUR COMPLIMENTS to the bright and able newspapers of Memphis for the kind words they say regarding *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. Memphis has had such wonderful growth that two pages of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* were recently devoted to the story of its remarkable prosperity. All the leading newspapers of Memphis are expressing satisfaction with the publicity that *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* has given their city. It is another evidence of the widespread influence of this publication, with its guaranteed circulation approximating a quarter of a million, that letters of inquiry regarding our article on Memphis were received by newspapers and business men of that city from all parts of the country. The *News-Scimitar*, speaking of this matter, says that it demonstrates the value of publicity of the best kind, such as a great family weekly like *LESLIE'S* is giving to everything of note in the country. For many years *LESLIE'S* has held the lead as the one great illustrated weekly newspaper in the United States, and our readers may be assured that this supremacy will be fully maintained.

WE DON'T criticise the red man for his "war dance," for he did not know any better. But the latest application of the "Marathon" craze which has struck the country calls for a word of protest. In Brooklyn a "Marathon dance" was whirled for an hour and a half, during which time couple after couple fell upon the floor from sheer exhaustion. The young man and woman who had the great honor of winning the first prize of twenty-five dollars danced, it is estimated, more than five miles. It will be a long while before some of those who engaged in this freak contest recover from its effects, and some may never recover. We know of no one but the American Indian who could stand this sort of thing, for the customs and training of his race fitted him for it. Our boards of health, which are doing so much to insure wholesome food products and thus protect the public health, might turn a little attention to the deliberate endangering of life and health by the various Marathon contests now in vogue among the young and physically immature. No other contests are so calculated to strain the heart. Once over-strained, these muscles can never be restored to their normal state, and we have a lifelong injury which frequently shortens one's days.



THE APPOINTMENT of Charles Evans Hughes as associate justice of the Supreme Court has been universally approved. What New York loses, the nation gains. Mr. Hughes has put aside considerations of private and economic interest and accepted the higher duty. His assignment to the Federal bench robs public life of a man of extraordinary force and character. The Supreme Court, however, is greatly strengthened with one who is never swept off from his feet by unreasoning agitation, but who is at the same time a fearless champion of public rights. It is significant that a person of his sanity and unusual promise has accepted the call to the Supreme Court at this time. He has shown to a very high degree the attributes of a great judge. All his power, keen judgment and careful diagnosis and interpretation of the law will have a permanent influence upon republican institutions. Governor Hughes now passes from a maker of laws to the interpretation of law. He has still an important work to do in New York State, but will have until October to complete his political endeavors. The personal sacrifice which goes with the acceptance of the appointment cannot be too strongly emphasized. The satisfaction of the loftiest political ambition seemed reasonable in Governor Hughes's case. It is believed that the sacrifice is the greatest that has ever been involved in any former appointment to the Supreme Court. During a vital period, however, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is a tower of strength in the adaptation of public law and policy to industrial conditions.

Governor Hughes was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., on April 11th, 1862. His father, the Rev. David C. Hughes, was a Baptist clergyman. After graduating

from Brown University in 1881, the Governor became a teacher in Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y. After a year at school teaching, he left to study law at Columbia Law School. He was graduated two years later, taking a fellowship in his senior year. A short time later he entered the law office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, of New York City. Mr. Hughes obtained his first case and won a decision during his first year with this firm. Shortly after this he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath. In 1891 he became a member of the law faculty of Cornell University. He remained here for two years, but in 1904 became the active head of the law firm of Hughes, Rounds & Shurman. It was at this time that the Governor had the spotlight of public attention thrown upon him. He was made counsel for the legislative commission that investigated the cost of gas in New York City. In this work Mr. Hughes built up a new standard for investigations of this kind. His hold on technical detail was astounding to the specialists engaged on either side of the controversy. When the Armstrong Commission came to choose counsel for the insurance investigation, Mr. Hughes was appointed as a logical candidate. The results he accomplished in this work are known the world over. He was then urged to accept the nomination for Governor of New York. He complied and was elected. After his election he made a State issue of race-track gambling and obtained the passage of laws prohibiting it. He also put through a law creating the public service commissions. He was re-elected in 1908 and instituted his now famous campaign for direct nominations. His recent appointment to the Supreme Court bench, at the age of forty-eight, makes his marvelous success in public life one of the most inspiring phases of present-day democracy.

People Talked About

SIX YEARS ago the Legislature of the State of New York elected Dr. Andrew S. Draper to be commissioner of education.



ANDREW S. DRAPER.
A noted educator, who has been re-elected unanimously New York State's Commissioner of Education.

Some opposition to the election there was, because a few people thought that a thorough knowledge of politics such as Dr. Draper was noted for disqualified him from making an ideal instructor or an acceptable head for the important department of instruction. That was six years ago. Perhaps the best expression of approval that the State could make is the fact that he has just been re-elected for another six-year term. He has justified the hopes of his friends and shattered the fears of his enemies. The State board of regents made his election unanimous. His success has been signal. Out of virtual chaos he brought a unified system of education that is serving as a model for other States to copy. Before he became commissioner, Dr. Draper was State superintendent of public instruction. Prior to that, he was president of the University of Illinois for ten years. It is predicted that the work of his new term, based as it will be on a thorough knowledge of his department's needs, will be a revelation to educators.

THE WORD "fireman" has come to be a synonym for "hero." Charles Peterson, of Engine Company 145, at Coney Island, New York, is the latest to uphold the standard. Here's the way it happened.



CHARLES PETERSON,
A brave fireman, who leaped from a moving trolley to clutch a runaway horse from the path of a train, thus saving a child's life.—Lewin.

Robert Livingston and his seven-year-old daughter Margaret were driving along Seventy-fourth Street, Bath Beach, in the former's grocery wagon. The horse was a bit skittish, and as they were going along at a brisk rate a wheel of the wagon caught in a rut. Livingston was thrown to the street and a wheel passed over him. The horse was frightened by little Margaret's cries and broke into a wild gallop. Suddenly it turned a corner. A train was coming from the opposite direction. Running parallel and urged forward to its highest speed, the trolley on which Charles Peterson was traveling followed the fleeing rig. Peterson was standing on the rear platform. Just as the car came abreast of the horse, Peterson leaped at the animal's head, grasping the bridle with both hands. He was dragged for about twenty feet, but a few inches from the train that went thundering by, and which would certainly have killed both the horse and the unfortunate child in the wagon.

GOVERNOR JAMES H. BRADY, of Idaho, once appealed to his people by acting as fireman on an engine. He was due to speak at Bonner's Ferry, but his passage was blocked by a freight wreck. He saw a light engine standing on the track beyond the blockade, and appealed to the engineer to carry him forward. "No chance," was the answer. "My fireman's gone away, and I can't fire the engine and run her, too." The Governor pulled off his coat, seized the coal shovel, and told the engineer to go ahead. He stoked the rest of the way to his destination and reached there on time.

"BUFFALO" JONES has gone the Colonel one better. While the former President, in the guise of a "faunal naturalist," has been increasing the mortality of the African jungles, "Buffalo" Jones has been roping the critters in true wild Western style, and he intends bringing them back alive. So far news has reached us that he has already roped and tied rhinos, giraffes, leopards, cheetahs and a variety of other four-footed barbarians. A cablegram from him intimates that a huge rhino-bull gave considerable trouble. He charged all of the party and attempted to raise the photographer and his tripod toward the celestial kingdom. When "Buffalo" Jones first announced that he was going into the jungle with some good, strong rope and some trustworthy firecrackers, his friends of the Camp Fire Club, of New York, asked him if he was acting as press agent for a vaudeville clown. However, our cowpuncher friend went forth on his mission unabashed. Rumor has it that he is the last active great plainsman uncaptured by the wild West shows. For years he was government game warden of Yellowstone Park. His feat of manhandling the grizzly bears of the park a few years ago made him known all over the country.



"BUFFALO" JONES,
The famous Western cowboy, who is hunting big game in Africa armed only with a lasso.—Herrick.

IN FIVE years thirteen-year-old Aileen Kerr, deaf to every sound, utterly blind, speaking only through the medium of her fingers, trained to abnormal cleverness, has learned to talk and be talked to, to add, read, spell, multiply and subtract. Those who have watched her marvelous progress have declared that under the circumstances it is fully as remarkable as that of Helen Keller. At the age of five the child emerged from an attack of meningitis totally blind and deaf; even her vocal cords were afflicted, and she speaks thickly and with difficulty. For three years she received practically no instruction. Then she was encouraged to invent a system of lip reading of her own. Step by step she added to her supply of knowledge, until now she is not far behind the average girl of her age. Governor Willson, of Kentucky, became interested in her career. He signed a bill which made her a ward of the commonwealth of Kentucky. She has been placed in charge of a special teacher.

DR. HEINRICH REICHER, who occupies the chair of political economy in the University of Vienna, has come to the United States to investigate the operation of laws for the betterment of children and to observe the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the children's courts.



MISS AILEEN KERR,
The little thirteen year old deaf and blind girl, whose development is regarded as equal to that of Helen Keller and who is being educated at the expense of the State of Kentucky. Schmidt.

A REMARKABLE old woman is Miss Ellen Day. It is just seventy-four years since she, now one of England's oldest organists, the pupil of Balfe and the friend of Mendelssohn, Liszt and Chopin, made her first appearance in public as an eight-year-old prodigy at the Drury Lane Theater.

MILWAUKEE is the first great city in America to elect a Socialist mayor. From any standpoint, Emil Seidel, the executive-elect of that city, will become one of the most interesting figures in America. Of course Socialism cannot be put into effect in Milwaukee—the full theory of State ownership and control; but Mayor Seidel and the Socialist city administration which has been elected with him intend instituting a great number of reforms along Socialistic lines. Emil Seidel is a business man of good standing. In appearance he looks like a well-dressed mechanic. Although he is secretary-treasurer of the Milwaukee Pattern and Manufacturing Company, he works at his trade regularly in the shop and in overalls. He is forty-five years of age, was educated only in the public schools, except for what store of information he has himself acquired. At the age of thirteen he learned the trade of furniture carving. His evenings were spent in a public library. His father, a bridge builder, sent him to Germany for his health in 1886. He remained abroad six years. He came back a pattern-maker and took up the trade actively, building up a considerable business. Some surprise was exhibited when Mayor Seidel, in his opening address, voiced the sentiment that the "saloonkeeper who conducts a clean and respectable place should be protected."



EMIL SEIDEL, THE FIRST SOCIALIST TO BE ELECTED EXECUTIVE OF A GREAT AMERICAN CITY.
Milwaukee's Mayor-elect and the shop where he has been working.

IT WAS an unusual situation which Governor Patterson recently created in Tennessee when he set aside the decision of the greatest tribunal in the State and pardoned Colonel Cooper. The reading world is familiar with the shocking story of the killing of former Senator Carmack. Much satisfaction was expressed North and South when the trial jury found the Coopers guilty of murder and sentenced them to twenty years' imprisonment. It was also believed that justice was obtained when the Supreme Court agreed in the decision of the lower court in finding the elder Cooper guilty and in granting the son a new trial. The world was astounded, however, when the news dispatches announced that Governor Patterson had pardoned the father. The Governor was a strong personal friend of the elder Cooper before the tragedy, and bases his pardon upon what he considers a true interpretation of the evidence submitted at both trials. Friends of the Governor are more devoted than ever. His opponents, however, strongly denounce the pardoning of Cooper and vehemently declare that it is the death knell of the Governor's political aspirations.



GOV. M. R. PATTERSON,
Of Tennessee, who pardoned his personal friend, Colonel Cooper, after the Supreme Court of the State found the latter guilty of murder.

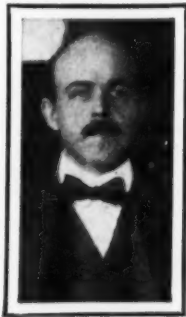
THE American ambassador to Vienna, the Hon. Charles S. Francis, had his final audience with Emperor Francis Joseph at the Hofburg and sailed for the United States on April 27th.



HON. CHAS. S. FRANCIS,
The returning Ambassador to Vienna who has made an enviable reputation as a diplomat.

His Majesty was most cordial in taking leave of the retiring ambassador, expressed pleasure at having had Mr. Francis for four years as the American representative, and, in referring to the fact that the ambassador's father, the late John M. Francis, was accredited to that imperial court over a quarter of a century ago in a similar capacity, declared it was the first instance during his Majesty's reign of sixty-two years of a son succeeding his father as chief of the same diplomatic mission. Two incidents occurring during Mr. Francis's administration were especially gratifying: First, the removal by Austria-Hungary of the microscopical requirements in connection with shipments of pork and pork products from the United States, which was equivalent to prohibition of entry; and, secondly, the effecting of a compromise agreement between the Austrian Phoenix Insurance Company of Vienna and its policyholders who suffered losses at the time of the San Francisco earthquake and disastrous fire. Negotiations in the former instance were opened by Mr. Francis with the imperial government over two years ago, and continued to a recent favorable conclusion at Washington. In the other case, the retiring ambassador, acting successfully in an unofficial capacity, received the thanks of both the committee representing the claimants and the president of the insurance company. The total claims settled were for nearly 7,700,000 kronen (\$1,540,000). Mr. Francis was not a candidate for reappointment, as he desired to resume his place at the head of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, founded nearly sixty years ago by his father, and now owned and edited by the son.

FROM all parts of the world come wild conjectures of politicians, newspapers and agitators as to what will happen when Roosevelt arrives. Loud have been the utterances of certain political maniacs that Roosevelt intends offering himself as a candidate at the presidential election in 1912. The best answer so far given has been given by the Mighty Hunter himself, and that answer is—silence. Before he went away he showed where he stood, and it is certain that he is still standing there. One of the most important political expressions concerning President Taft's administration was made recently by Representative Longworth, who is Theodore Roosevelt's son-in-law. His speech is considered the nearest approach to anything like an expression of Colonel Roosevelt's attitude toward his successor that has reached Washington in several months. Mr. Longworth said, "I am a Taft man—not on the surface, but through and through. I am with him the whole way. If, in order to be elected to Congress or any other office, I had to repudiate the things he stands for, no office in this country would be good enough for me." Such is the expression of a clear-sighted statesman who is close to a man who has been looked to as a cause of "some trouble."



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.
His endorsement of President Taft's administration is significant, for he is Theodore Roosevelt's son-in-law. Copyright by Judge Co., 1905.

An American Girl at Korea's Royal Tombs.

A STRANGE JOURNEY IN A LITTLE-KNOWN KINGDOM.

By Grace L. Cook.

WHEN I first arrived in Korea I recall some one saying that the most beautiful spot near Seoul was that of the Seven Tombs of the ruling dynasty. Accordingly, one lovely September day, a party of us decided that we would make a pilgrimage to this mortuary park. The Number One "boy" was called and commanded to procure 'rickshas, pack a lunch, and find out how to reach these celebrated tombs. That occasioned much trouble. Oriental servants seem always to answer in the affirmative, and, though professing "yes" to our queries, the heated argument in Korean with the other servants seemed to indicate some lack of knowledge.

"Have you been there, boy?" our leader asked. "No have been, but Kesu know." The Kesu is the name of the servant who accompanies an official, and literally means "runner." He is always ready to take you anywhere, and so, after taking the double precaution of having the route explained by the official interpreter, he and the other coolies were sent ahead to the end of the car-line.

The first part of our journey was made by the electric trolley road, built by an American firm, and leading out beyond the East Gate to the junction of the road to the Queen's tomb. Again I was impressed by the panorama of hills and streets of this quaint city, and the many unusual arts and crafts carried on before one's eyes. Here sat a man mending hats, there an ironing-stick maker, across the way the tinsmiths were fashioning all sorts of articles from the petroleum cans, farther down they were winnowing grain, while back and forth passed myriad white figures, bullock carts and pack-laden ponies. When the car stopped at the end of the line, we climbed into our human perambulators, two men apiece, a puller and a pusher, and rattled off single file over a surprisingly well-built road, which we were told had been constructed by an American engineer for the Emperor's pilgrimages to his ancestral tombs.

All went merrily until we came to a part which crossed a river, and as the Korean government, when it orders a road built, does not also provide for its maintenance, the floods had washed away the dirt and stones so that it was necessary to ford the stream. That seemed a little unusual; I have forded streams in wagons and carts, but it seemed very queer to do so with a human being between the shafts of your vehicle. However, the coolies laughed and joked together, removed their sandals, girded up their trousers, and waded in. The water was not very deep, so we reached the opposite shore without mishap. Here we got out of our 'rickshas, and, while the coolies rested, we viewed the country round about. Back toward the city the purple hills rose dark against the deep-blue sky, while around us were ripening fields of rice, and in front more hills of red and yellow in the brilliant, direct rays of the sun.

After climbing a short while among the lower hills, our path branched off at right angles and we entered a veritable country lane, greenness everywhere, a welcome change from the dust and heat of the road. Soon we crossed a bridge and saw ahead the ornamental gateway or arch, with the Korean emblem which denoted the entrance to the mortuary park. Lovely trees, well-made paths, running streams and wild flowers made this place, in Korea, where groves are scarce, seem indeed set apart for some noble retreat. We left our steeds at the house of the caretaker and started to explore one of the paths. It was deliciously cool and quiet, and as we got our first glimpse of one of the tombs, set on a hillock girdled by greenery, I felt that this was well chosen as an abode for the dead. The tomb was like all those of rank in Korea, and faced south. Upon a hillock a mound is raised, beneath which are placed the remains, and this is inclosed by a stone balustrade. Before this stands an oblong stone altar, resting upon four stone spheres, in front of which is also an ornamented stone lantern. A semicircular wall surrounds the mound, and, two by two, stone effigies of warriors, priests, horses, lightning pillars and mythical beasts stand to guard the remains.

Below this are usually two buildings, one a house containing the tablet on which is engraved the name and deeds of the deceased, and the other being a place of worship and rest for those who come to the grave. Koreans worship their ancestors, and so frequent pilgrimages must be made to the graves by all dutiful descendants. All this makes a picturesque scene—the houses with their sloping, tiled roofs, highly decorated cornices and beams, and the green mound with its encircling host of stone guardians. Upon the steps of one of these buildings we had our "tiffin," as lunch is named in the far East, and while there I photographed one of the little images placed on the corners of the roofs to ward off evil spirits. No one can tell whence came the custom of so placing these little animals, probably from India, but they are seen on all the temples, gates and official buildings in the East (with slight difference in form).

During the afternoon we walked from grave to grave. At some places there were three or four tombs on adjacent hills, but one, however, overgrown with grass, seemed most desolate and solitary. This, we were told, was the resting place of the founder of the dynasty, and to set it apart and as an honor

the grass there was never allowed to be cut. Then one thinks of that hardy old warrior, first of this royal house, who, when ordered to invade China by a priest-ridden king, led his men to the borders of the Yalu, then asked them which they would do—proceed against their ancient patron without cause, or clean out the corrupt court dominated by priests. With merciless vigor the attack was made against the court, the king forced to abdicate, and Songdo, the capital, moved to Seoul. At that time the Buddhist priests came under a stigma which they never overcame until the Japanese occupation of 1896. The Emperor of China approved this change of dynasty when informed of the cause, and for many years Korea seemed to be regaining her ancient vigor. Far has Korea departed from that ancient glory, with the ex-Emperor deprived of power, the Emperor a mere figurehead, and the crown prince being educated in Tokio like a Japanese prince. No one can tell the outcome, whether this be the last of the house, and Korea, from being different and apart from her neighbors, shall become simply a dependency of the great Empire of the Rising Sun.

The shadows were lengthening when we began to consider returning, and reluctantly we left the shade and quiet of the park and wended our way back to the hot and dirty city, with its multitudes of toiling humanity intent on individual problems and not prone to sentimentalize over past glories if present conditions do not press too hard.

The twilight hour brought back memories of the homeland. It is a strange thing, but a fact to which most travelers have testified, that the twilight hour, besides being the poet's favorite part of the day, is also the home hour of the traveler. No matter what the glory of the new land may be through which you travel, home memories seem to draw near with all their charm and intimacy when the sun goes down. I have been in the green country ways of England, where all of its fresh beauty made a most fascinating scene. During the activities of the day, these places had been most wonderful to me; but as the day began to fade and the first star twinkled out, my heart went a-homing. The same experience has been repeated in the soft, beautiful land of Italy; her skies were never so blue, or her breezes so beguiling, but what twilight land made them a poor contrast to the home memories.

As we rode home from Korea's royal tombs that day, one could not help but be impressed with the rather allegorical scene we had been viewing. Korea's great warriors and emperors are a thing of the past, and if the rumors which were to be heard at every hand are true, Korea herself will soon be nothing but a memory. However, the day had been well spent and was put down in my travel book with a red mark. It had been a magnificent day for the amateur photographer, and we knew that we were taking home a case full of splendid views. As we drew near the town, those old, familiar verses of Longfellow came back to my memory:

The evening came. A golden vane
A moment in the sunset glanced,
Then darkened, and then gleamed again,
As from the East the moon advanced
And touched it with a softer light;
While underneath, with flowing mane,
Upon the sign the Red Horse pranced,
And galloped forth into the night.

The strange journey was over. We were to leave Korea the next day perhaps forever. It is difficult for most travelers to know the Korean from the Chinese or Japanese, but a short stay in their homeland makes this less difficult.



GRACE L. COOK.
The young American girl who made extensive explorations in Korea.



A GREAT WARRIOR'S TOMB.
The last resting-place of the founder of the Korean dynasty.



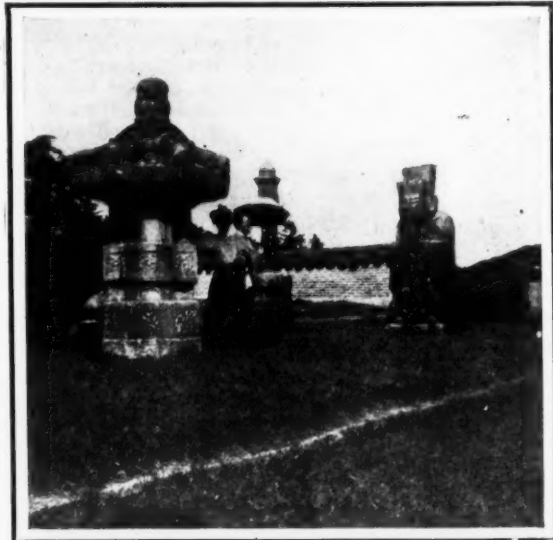
A FALLEN IMAGE.
Stone statue originally built on the roof of the Tablet House to ward off evil spirits.



TYPICAL STONE IMAGES IN FRONT OF A KOREAN TOMB.
These weird creations are strange and interesting to the foreign visitor.



FORDING A STREAM WITH HUMAN HORSES.
One of the amusing incidents on the road to the Seven Tombs.



STONE LANTERN AND STONE EFFIGY OF A KOREAN PRIEST.
Almost every nook and corner proved alluring to the amateur photographer.

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass

THEATRICAL NEWS OF INTEREST FROM THE METROPOLIS

By Harriet Quimby.



MABEL TALIAFERRO.
Now playing in "The Call of the Cricket,"
at the Belasco Theater.

MADAM NAZIMOVA
DEDICATES HER
NEW THEATER.

FOLLOWING the example of Maxine Elliott, who last year built the daintiest and coziest little theater in New York, Madam Nazimova, the Russian actress, who only three or four years ago was

leading woman in a company of Russian actors in a Bowery theater and was practically unknown to English-speaking audiences, recently dedicated her own theater with a production of "Little Eyolf," one of the most complicated of the Ibsen dramas. The exterior of the Nazimova playhouse, which seats only about six hundred persons, is in Italian Renaissance. The vestibule is handsome, with walls of marble. The color scheme of the interior is old rose and bronze.

Madam Nazimova, as *Rita Allmers*, again demonstrates her remarkable gift for interpreting the Ibsen women. It would be interesting to see what this actress would do with a part which does not in a measure correspond to her natural temperament and personality. It has been two seasons since Madam Nazimova appeared here. During her absence—part of which time she was with her company touring through the Western and Southern States—she has acquired a few mannerisms which invariably come with financial success, and, although she has played in English ever since her first appearance on Broadway, she is now more difficult to understand than ever. Nevertheless, as *Rita*, the jealous wife of *Alfred Allmers*, she is picturesque and mysterious, and she succeeds in making the character an interesting if not a pleasing one. *Alfred Allmers* is a prosaic man, who apparently divides his scant hoard of affection equally between *Rita*, his wife, little *Eyolf*, their son, and *Asta*, his sister. *Rita*, a combination of romance and sensualism, is a constant prey of jealousy. She hates the work which takes *Allmers*'s attention from her, she hates her sister-in-law, and she even hates little *Eyolf*, who shares the love which she craves for her own. In a fury she reproaches *Alfred* for his coldness, and says that she could almost wish *Eyolf* dead. The little, pale-faced cripple, who limps off on his crutch to watch the

other children play, falls into the water and is drowned. The two following acts are given over to remorse, quantities of crape, and weird descriptions of the visions of a floating crutch and wide-open, staring eyes which haunt *Rita* and her husband.

Asta sews a band of crape on *Alfred*'s hat, and the two recall similar acts performed on the death of their parents. *Asta*, who has been madly in love with the man who thinks himself her brother, confesses that from some letters which she has found in a box belonging to her mother, she has known for a long time that she is not his sister. To escape from herself and her love, which is beginning to awaken a response in *Alfred*, she engages herself to a man who is satisfied with the ashes of her affection. *Alfred* and *Rita* are finally left alone, but, because of *Rita*'s mad wish and *Alfred*'s remembrance of it, a barrier which cannot be effaced has risen between them. The curtain falls on a moonlight scene in *Allmers*'s park. The flag is at half mast. *Rita* and *Alfred* are sitting in the shadow, planning to do settlement work for little children as a monument to *Eyolf*'s memory.

At no time during the play does Madam Nazimova rise to heights of great acting, but throughout the three acts she is picturesque and effective. The production is beautifully staged, and, despite its unwholesome theme, it has much of interest in it. The six members of the cast include Ida Conquest, Brandon Tynan, Gertrude Berkeley, Robert T. Haines and Master George Tobin.

"THE SPENDTHRIFT," AT THE HUDSON THEATER.

Is Colonel Roosevelt conducting a secret campaign assisted by the playwrights? It would almost seem

so, for the popular themes of this season's crop of plays are race suicide, the sin of loveless marriages, and the unhappiness attending the single state. Belasco set the pace with his production of "The Lily." Pinero's "Mid-Channel" followed close after, with the author laying the entire blame of the tragedy in the play to the childless marriage of his principal characters. In Laurence Irving's play, "The Three Daughters of M. Dupont," there is a perpetual quarrel in the family because the wife wants children and the husband does not. In "The Spendthrift" the situation is reversed, and it is the husband who clamors through three acts for a son and heir which the wife does not want.

But "The Spendthrift," despite the preaching, is one of the best of the recent plays which have appeared here. The plot is written around a mollusk-like young wife, who is so extravagant that her indulgent husband is forced into bankruptcy. Separated from the others, the third act would make a complete vaudeville sketch in itself. The wife has borrowed \$20,000 from a man, partly to help her husband and partly because she wants some new clothes. She has fibbed about the money, which, the husband is told, was given her by her aunt. The wife is in bed and fast asleep when the husband, who has discovered the truth, enters and wakes her. She is forced to telephone to the man from whom she received the money, bidding him to come to her rooms at once. By his manner when he arrives, the husband hopes to discover the nature of the relations between the two. The terrified wife telephoning and the arrival of the man, who, after considerable dramatic action, succeeds in convincing the husband that there is nothing more than impending danger of his wife's chastity, make an act of intense interest.

Thais Magrane, the leading woman in the company, is not only very good to look at, but she is a capable and pleasing actress, with a fetching Southern accent and drawl. The well-selected cast includes Edmund Breeze, Mattie Ferguson, T. Daniel Frawley, Robert Cain, Gendolyn Piers and Jack Devereaux.

(Continued on page 440.)



GERTRUDE HOFFMANN.
The clever comedienne and dancer is on
the Keith & Proctor circuit.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

122. MABEL BARRISON AND HARRY CONNOR, IN "LULU'S HUSBANDS," AT MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATER.
Caricatures by Ed. A. Goewey.



"THE SPENDTHRIFT."
Edmund Breeze, Gwendolyn Piers and Jack
Devereaux, at the Hudson Theater.
White.



MADAM NAZIMOVA.
As *Rita Allmers* in Ibsen's "Little Eyolf," at
the new Thirty-ninth Street Theater.
Hall.



A CLEVER FRENCH COMEDY.
Laurence Irving and Mabel Hackney in "The
Three Daughters of M. Dupont," at the
Comedy Theater.—Hall.



PIETRO MASCAGNI.
His new opera, to be presented by Liebler & Co.,
will be the first foreign grand opera to have
an American premier.—Apeda.



"ROSE SMILED ACROSS AT HIM. 'THERE'S NEVER ANYTHING LIKE THESE FIRST SALES.'"

Drawings by H. E. Pyke.



ROSE, putting down her brush, met Angie's "I've news—great news!" with an effort at enthusiasm.

"Of course I came straight here," Angie was dragging off her gloves. "You understand better than any one else. I've sold another picture!"

"Why, Angie!" Rose sat up. "You're famous!"

Angie laughed. "Just getting there." She threw her hat on the couch and began to pace the room. "Oh, I'd like to create empires and move mountains! I'm so happy it hurts!"

There was a hint of memory in Rose's "I know." Near the table, the girl leaned eagerly over the work there, her clever eyes taking in details. "That's awfully effective!" she said. "You catch such live expressions. I'm strong on technique."

Rose stretched her arms a little wearily. "It's a dear picture," she agreed.

"And isn't it glorious to do good work! To know that every hour counts!" Angie slid down into a chair. "I'm glad I'm your kind, Rose. Just think—if you died to-morrow, people you've never seen would grieve! That's a wonderful thought!" She rested her face in her palms, musing.

On the other side of the table, Rose smiled.

Angie brought her hands down. "I hate the rear ranks! I want to be in front! The days are so short—there is so little time to lose, and yet—it takes so long, it takes so long!"

There was no reflection of the girl's eagerness in Rose's face. She began idly tracing the pattern of the tablecover with her fingers.

"You see, I've thought it all out," Angie explained. "I can't throw my youth into work, and at thirty expect to take what other girls, in other ways, work just as hard for, can I? So I've set my face toward the high light. Achievement is the greatest thing in the world."

From somewhere a bell rang, and Angie got to her feet with, "I'll answer it."

In the moment that Rose had to herself, before footsteps crossed the hall and over the threshold, she did not stir nor cease the idle movement of her fingers. When Alan Murray came into the room, smiling she held out her hand.

Angie hovered over the table again. "Look!" she said. "Isn't this cover design splendid, Mr. Murray? I think Rose excels in magazine covers."

He echoed her words. "Splendid—fine!" After a second he turned to Rose. "Klein's as curious as I to see your latest. I guess you can expect him round to-night."

"Yes?" Rose looked at her work thoughtfully.

Angie laughed. "It's killing to hear Mr. Klein talk 'shop'! It would drive Professor Gundlach wild."

"Klein's not artistic," Alan admitted; and then burst out, "Lord! I wish I wasn't!"

"Here's a bit to cheer you," said Angie. "I've sold a picture."

"What! Another! How much?"

"Guess."

"One hundred? Two hundred? Not three?"

She got up and made a little bow.

"Well, I'm surely glad!" There was genuine admiration in Alan's handclasp. "You're leaving us all behind. Three hundred! That's great!"

Angie was pinning on her hat now. "Yes, and the future's even better than the money. Oh, it comes to every one who waits and works. I've an engagement at four." She put her hands on Rose's shoulders, speaking fervently. "The day my work comes up to yours, I'll be satisfied." Then, nodding to Alan, she ran from the room, and a second later the outer door banged.

Rose smiled across at him. "There's never anything like these first sales."

"Isn't there?" Alan's voice was youthfully ironic.

She looked up at him. "What is it, Alan?"

"Nothing."

"It is something. Tell me."

"Nothing more than usual, then."

"You mustn't get discouraged, Alan."

"Discouraged! I'm sick of the word! That's what Klein said this morning: 'You mustn't get discouraged.' I've had Job's patience. I've gone without my pipe to buy stamps. What do you think a fellow's made of?" Snatching a bulky envelope from his pocket, Alan slammed it on the table. "That's the end of my trying!" He flung out tragic hands. "I'm through."

Before she picked it up, Rose knew its contents. "Too bad!" she breathed. "They sent them all back?"

"Every one. With"—he swallowed hard—"a rejection slip."

Rose smoothed the envelope, sighing.

"I've spent no end of time," he went on disconsolately. "I've written everything from a four-line verse to a play. I've had hopes that rode in the clouds—they do yet in my letters to mother and the girl back there. With me, it's all up. I never was a chewer, and what money you do get, you win by being a bulldog and hanging on."

"But money isn't the only thing."

His jaw set. "It's the greatest thing in the world."

Warm with surprise, she leaned toward him. "Why, Alan! Greater than people who care?"

He shrugged. "Where are they?"

"Everywhere. You've known them, Alan—great-hearted people who've led you by rough ways. Remember them now. They'll cheer you."

He eyed her gloomily. "I guess you've never been poor."

"Oh, haven't I?"

"I mean the kind that is always on the edge of things; that hopes and dreams and lives on nothing, to get—stung!"

"Alan," she said impulsively, "I was the only girl in a family of five boys, all younger than myself. Five little boys who needed shoes on the average of every other week, and who ate— Well, I

never had half a chance in that line. Poor, Alan? So poor that we grew up full of hungry ambitions, blinded a little, because of the rough path we trod, to those other joys that put a halter round ambition's neck. At first I was glad that it was so—that the fetters that cramped my youth also taught me to grasp the big things of life—that I was one of a chosen few to seek the way to the heights. I was glad—but—now"—her voice faltered for a second, and then went on—"sometimes I question—"

Alan did not ask her what she questioned. He only threw up his eager hands with the expression of one who marveled.

After a while Rose went on, veering back to the big subject, "Of course money is a power. But you'll never write anything big and worth while if you think it the power. As to the heartaches!" She smiled. "Without fight, where would victory come in? To go down is inevitable. To get up again—that's the test! That's where you win. And you will win, Alan. Be brave. Clasp the helping hands. Write gay letters to your mother and the girl back there." She smiled again, a trifle wistfully. "You'll win."

His hands came down then on the arms of his chair. "You're right! I will! You've set me on my feet again." He rose, shaking himself, as if to slip a cloak of grayness from his shoulders. Stooping, he picked up his manuscript. "Own up!" he accused. "You've a flaw that you were too darn proud to see. Own up! You're rotten!"

Rose protested.

But he explained earnestly: "I was as puffed up as a playwright when a first-night house calls 'Author!' That was the slipped cog. Now I'm the playwright after the morning papers are out. Downed, but ready for work. I'm a thousand failures strong! I'm going back to that little six-by-eight room and grind out a story that will hit them hard. If it doesn't— You know what I'm going to do? I'm going to write another and another and another! There'll be no stopping me."

Rose also stood up. "Why, Alan," she laughed, "you're positively thrilling!"

"Am I?" He took her hands in a quick grasp. "Well, you're great!"

When his hope-renewed whistle had died into distance, Rose came back into the quiet room and stood for a long while leaning against her chair. The youthful emotions of her visitors had saddened her. She had been glad and sorry with them; it seemed as if she had played two parts and won an audience. Now the acts were over, the curtain was down, and all the pretty scenery and delusions were put away.

Standing there with the gold light of late afternoon touching her hair and creeping along the folds of her gown, she wondered if life had

(Continued on page 448.)



KLEIN.



ANGIE.

What Notable People Are Talking About

THE PARTY MAN.

Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York.

HE SERVES his party best who loves his country most. When, therefore, the temporary attitude of party threatens the interests of the community, when an ill-chosen policy invites general disaster, when party success means the debasement of the standards of honor and decency, the party man should recognize the superior obligation of his citizenship. At times, not simply the interests of the people at large, but of the party itself, may justify the party man in acting independently of it. It is often the only available means of rebuke and of party discipline through which opportunity may be provided for a more healthful party life. The earnest party man will not find these occasions in personal disappointment or in slight dissatisfactions, nor will he be actuated by the spirit of revenge or lose sight of the need of party continuity and effectiveness.



GOVERNOR HUGHES, Who says: "He serves his party best who loves his country most."

OUR DUTY AS A NATION.

Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, of Ohio.

IN A TIME of profound peace it should be the policy of this government, claiming to be a government dominated by the benign spirit of the only Christ, to make every possible effort to make that peace permanent and perpetual. Centuries have elapsed since the question of individual rights or protection has been settled by either the pistol or the dagger. Since civilization was born from the womb of the dead centuries of barbarism, human rights—or individual rights—have been settled by courts interpreting laws made to protect those rights. Why should not nations do likewise? And if we are really a republic, based upon the doctrines of equality, justice and the Christian faith, why should not international courts, the joint product of Christian nations, settle all questions involving the rights of nations? Nations are only aggregations of the in-

dividual man. And why should not the foremost Christian nation lead in this great movement to stop the cruel and awful waste of war—stop the exhaustion of the earnings of the industrial and business classes, to equip idle armies and useless navies that produce nothing but despair and bankruptcy for the taxpayers?

CHILDREN NOT WANTED.

Mrs. L. H. Baker, Noted Woman Suffragist.

MY STUDIES of children all over the world have convinced me that not more than ten per cent. of them are children of love. The other ninety per cent. are not wanted, and this leads me to think that, ten years hence, to be the father of ten or twelve children will be as much of a disgrace as being a confirmed drunkard is at present. Parents should be taught the responsibility of bringing children into the world, and when they have been taught that fully nine-tenths of the babies born every year are nothing more or less than human culls, I believe the birth rate will decrease and we shall have a better and stronger race. What humanity needs is a Luther Burbank for human plants. Marriage to-day is but one-third marriage, and that one-third physical. There is no union of the mental and the spiritual.

THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES.

L. Bradford Prince, ex-Governor of New Mexico.

YEARS ago we used to be taught that one reason for the prosperity of the United States, as compared with the poverty of Mexico and South America, was that the people in the latter wasted about half of their time in holidays and really only worked three days in the week on the average. It would have startled both old and young, then, if they had been told that within a generation the American people (at least in certain States) would reduce their own productive time more than a quarter. It would require wonderful natural advantages and all of the vaunted enterprise and energy of the American people to overcome such a handicap as that. But I am writing simply to suggest that twenty-five per cent. added to the oldtime price of commodities can be naturally accounted for by the twenty-five per cent. added to the price of the labor which produces those commodities, by the reduction of hours from ten to eight, while retaining the old per diem compensation.

WHEN THE AEROPLANE SHALL REIGN.

Representative J. Sloat Fassett, of New York.

THE CONQUEST of the air means more to mankind, will effect greater changes in his customs and his laws, in his avocations and his wars, than the discovery of printing, of steam and of electricity combined. It will destroy the boundaries and laugh at frontiers. It will scorn excise officers and compel new forms of taxes to take the place of tariffs. It will put a new face on war and send to the scrap heap the enormously expensive navies of to-day, for some day some man will dream a new gun with new accuracy to fire or drop a new missile with new explosives like a deadly hail from hidden heights. It will invade the silent securities of the sky above, maneuvering armies and navies, above camp and home and fortress. Even our castles in the air will be open to invasion. Will wars cease from the very powers of wars such as they will be? Will peace come when sails can be safely spread all down the sky? A world without a boundary! An empire without a frontier! Will these lead to a universal nationality founded on love to take the place of kingdoms with frontiers bounded by fear and hate?



J. SLOAT FASSETT, He prophesies that the aeroplane will revolutionize our present mode of living.—McFarlin.

OUR CITIES NOT SO BAD.

M. N. Clement, State Excise Commissioner, New York.

SENSATION-MONGERS and faddists have, through ignorance or a morbid desire for cheap notoriety, insulted the integrity and morality of the women of the cities and populous centers of the State, without justification or decency. Our cities to-day compare favorably as to virtue and obedience to law with any others in the civilized world. The social evil is due to human weakness and human passion, and not to the defects of any statute. It can be restricted and minimized by the enforcement of statutory law, but it can be lessened in a far greater degree by the teachings and influence of the higher law that stimulates and promotes self-control in the individual.

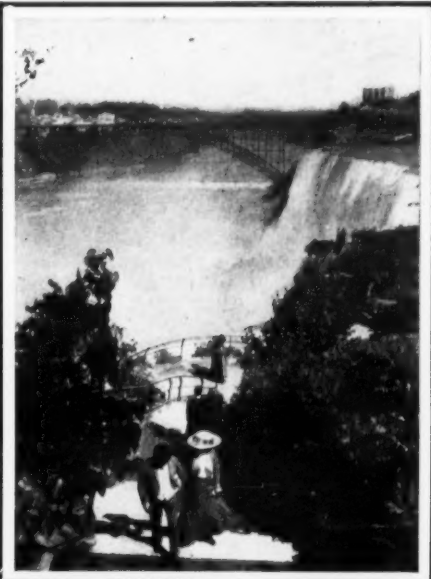
Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

KENTUCKY WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, VERMONT THE SECOND AND WISCONSIN THE THIRD



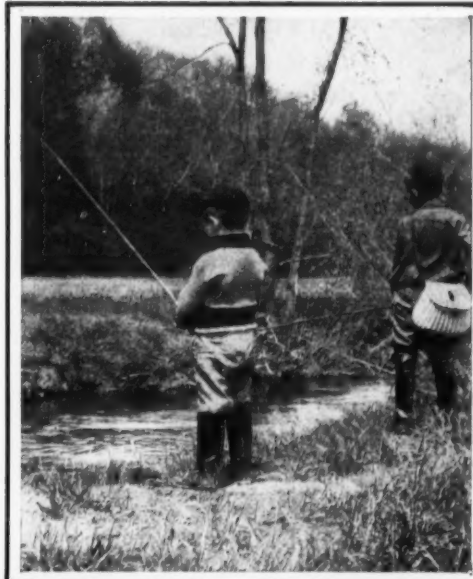
A WAITING GAME.

Patience is the first virtue of the wild-duck hunter. R. R. Sallows, Canada.



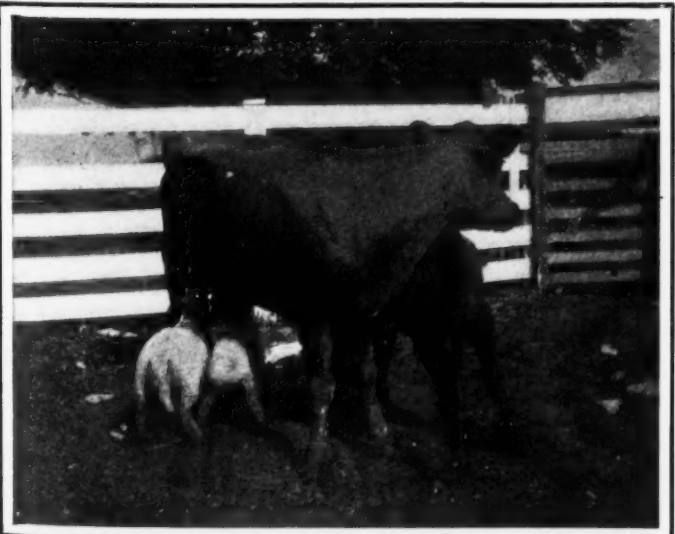
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) HONEYMOON LANE.

Goat Island, near Niagara Falls is the Mecca of newly-weds.—Sumner Matteson, Wisconsin.



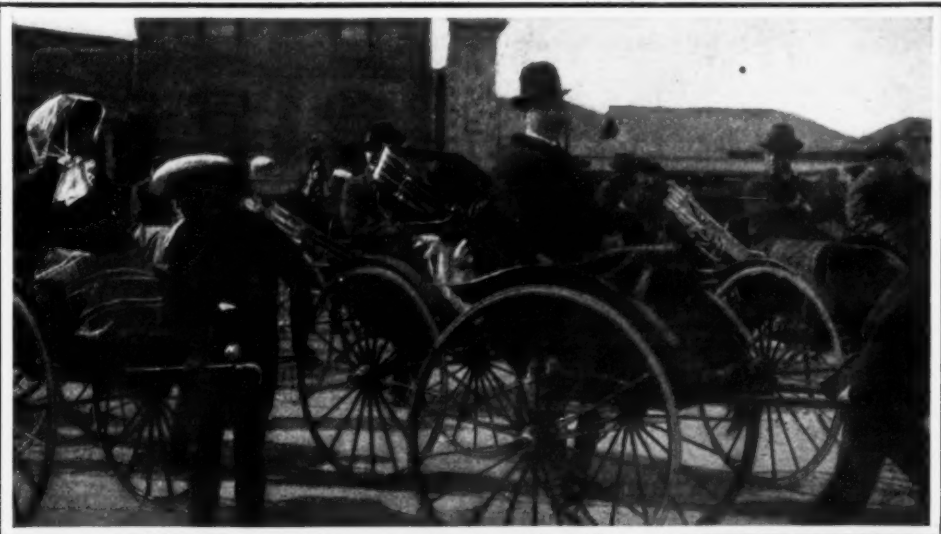
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) IZAAK WALTONS IN MINIATURE.

They're willing to risk the truant officer's eagle eye. Lucy Wells, Vermont.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) ADOPTED ORPHANS.

Pussy cow is mother to the whole farmyard.—D. M. Hutton, Kentucky.



IN THE LAND OF ALMOND EYES.

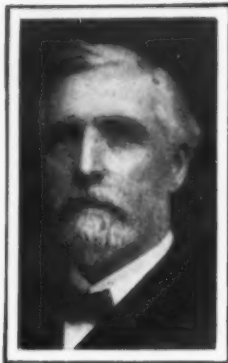
American tourists, on a little world-girdling pleasure jaunt, visit Tokio.—Emily Seagrave, Japan.

Another View of Prohibition in North Dakota

HAVE THE LIQUOR LAWS OF THE STATE BEEN SHAMEFULLY EVADED AND DISOBEYED?

By Judge Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, N. D.

"HAVE you seen LESLIE'S WEEKLY of March 3d?" "Who is Robert D. Heint?" "Was he really in North Dakota?"



JUDGE CHARLES A. POLLOCK.
The father of prohibition in
North Dakota.—Swen.

"Did he actually see a blind pig?" "Is it true that over four million dollars' worth of liquor is shipped into the State annually?" "Does prohibition prohibit?" "Does Mr. Heint draw safe conclusions?" "What are the real facts?" "You have been there a long time. Tell us the exact conditions." Such are the questions pouring in upon me, both orally and by letter, from all parts of the country. I seek relief by making answer through the courtesy of the same journal which published Mr. Heint's article.

Unfortunately the State of North Dakota has no official statistician upon the liquor question. Until it has, testimony concerning the success or failure of prohibition will depend largely upon the viewpoint of the witness. In court, before a witness is allowed to testify, he must be shown to be competent; that is, he must personally know of the things about which he would speak. When found competent, his credibility depends much upon his personal interest. A liquor dealer or his agent would hardly be expected to carry a brief for a law putting him out of business. Reported failures of the law come in the main from non-residents and those whose monetary or personal interests tend to color their testimony. Upon the other hand, long-timed residents, those who have lived and done business under both systems, by a very large majority approve the wisdom of prohibitory legislation.

Methods of attack are many. The one most generally adopted is to cite instances where the law is evaded or broken, and then, with a sweeping clause, remark, "That is a fair sample of enforcement." In the conclusion lies the error. To avoid that mistake, the ultimate facts as to full measure of enforcement should also be added, to the end that proper comparisons can be instituted. From my viewpoint I would suggest that Mr. Heint, who wrote so entertainingly of our State in LESLIE'S for March 3d, unintentionally fell into the error of improperly drawing his conclusion.

No well-informed person will deny that the liquor laws in this State have been shamefully evaded and disobeyed in times past, nor that interstate shipments cannot be prevented by local laws, nor that in some towns "blind-pigs" ran and even now are running openly. In those communities it would be easy to get a picture of persons engaged in lawbreaking. But what do these admitted facts prove? As the lawyer would say, I demur and assert that, standing alone, they will not sustain the conclusion that the law is a failure in a great State containing an area of about 71,000 square miles, with a population of 600,000, four-fifths of whom are living in communities where the law is well enforced—for such is the fact. Why, even in Dickinson, Queen of the Western Slope, to which reference was made by Mr. Heint, the saloon and blind-pig are now things of the past, and, what is more, the people like the new conditions.

Three years ago I made an investigation of the condition as to enforcement in each of the thirty-three counties of the State, through the State's attorneys of the several counties. The tabulated report showed that in about two-thirds of the counties the law was well enforced, while in one-third it was not. The past three years have witnessed wonderful changes for greater obedience. Governor Burke has thrown the weight of his high office in favor of enforcement, with wonderfully telling effect, and the ten district judges throughout the State have combined to wipe out the evil. The passage of the Knox C. O. D. interstate shipment bill has already worked wonders. One depot agent told me last week that the incoming shipments at his station had been reduced fully four-fifths.

The recent decision of our Supreme Court that the sale of malt, near-beer and all like liquors, even though containing less than two per cent. by volume of alcohol, is unlawful will help to prevent possibilities of evasion and will destroy the argument that in the prohibition State of North Dakota more liquor was sold, as shown by the number of license taxes paid in a given year, because it is well known that the government requires dealers in all kinds of malt liquors, even though commonly regarded non-intoxicating, to pay the tax. The number last year was 807; under the new decision these will be practically wiped out.

Suppose we admit a fact not proven, that over \$4,000,000 worth of liquor was sold in North Dakota last year. What does it signify? Simply this, that

the amount of liquor consumed in our State under prohibition has been reduced approximately two-thirds, as measured in dollars. T. M. Gilmore, president National Model License League, evidently not a prohibitionist, is authority for the statement that "the people of this country consume per capita 1.3 gallons of distilled liquors and 22 gallons of fermented liquors a year" (*Outlook*, March 19th, p. 625). Our population, then, under a license system, would on the average consume of distilled and fermented liquors about \$12,000,000 worth. If, therefore, only \$4,000,000 or even \$5,000,000 worth are now used, what does this depreciation of \$8,000,000 prove?

Speaking for my own, the third district, made up of the counties of Cass, Traill and Steele, containing Fargo, the metropolis, let me say that under the license system, in territorial days, there were about 160 saloons, now there are none. Fargo, then with a population of 6,000, had forty-one; now, with a population of 16,000, she is free from their curse. Under the license system, fights, brawls and stabbing affrays, especially in the summer months and on rainy days, were of almost daily occurrence all over the district. Now they seldom happen. Former conditions made prohibitionists of our farmers with wonderful rapidity. Affairs in our courts now show a wonderful change. No longer does the rainy day have its terrors, and the burden placed upon the courts and upon the taxpayers who had to foot the bills has been wonderfully decreased.

Thirty years of residence in Dakota Territory and the State of North Dakota, four of which were spent as a public prosecutor in territorial days under the license system, and over thirteen last past as a presiding judge, called frequently as I am to hold court in all parts of the State, I have been furnished an opportunity to study with care the evolution of both systems. As an American citizen, a lover of my country and her institutions, I would fail in the duty I owe not only to this, but to future generations, did I fail to record here my solemn conviction that, measured by any true standard, the prohibitory law has been one of the most useful instruments in bringing to our people that great prosperity and happiness they now so much enjoy.

If it may be urged that I am a prejudiced witness because primarily favorable to the principle, it cannot be urged that I am not competent to testify, and I will therefore introduce as corroborating witnesses a list of merchants and business men of our city, who, though very much opposed to prohibition when first adopted, now speak in no uncertain tone its praise, purely from a business standpoint. Notice what some of them say:

O. J. de Lendrecie, Merchant (probably the largest in the State): "I much prefer the Prohibitory system."

Alexander Stern, Clothier and large owner of rental property: "From the standpoint of the landlord, the Prohibitory system is far superior."

Hubert Harrington, Hardware: "I will do everything in my power to prevent the return of the saloon to our city and State."

J. B. Folsom, Real Estate: "Prohibition has a tendency to increase the value of property by inducing the best class of citizens of other States to come here."

[W. C. Resser, City Attorney: "I say Prohibition by all means."

Peter Elliott, Hotel Owner and Mayor: "It is not necessary to keep a bar to make a success of the hotel business. Our business men generally do not want the return of the saloon."

James Kennedy, Contractor, formerly in the hotel business, present State Senator and National Committeeman of Republican party: "No man in the State would fight the return of the saloon in any guise stronger than I."

These statements could be multiplied many fold. In discussing this question, it ought not to be forgotten that there are two kinds of prohibitionists: First, those who, though not total abstinents personally, have become tired of the domination of the saloon as it now exists, and who believe that drinking, if at all, should be done at the home or office; second, those total abstinents who also believe that by passing prohibitory laws the evils of the saloon will be diminished and drinking liquor as a beverage be materially decreased.

It will be observed that nowhere does our law attempt to prohibit drinking, nor does it prevent the delivery of liquor except as a sale or its evasion by gift; while the license system, of course, permits the sale publicly in places specially prepared for the business. To compare the workings of the two systems, therefore, some standard should be raised by which the two can be measured. I suggest the following: That system of dealing with the liquor traffic is the best which,

First, reduces the sale and use of intoxicating liquors to the minimum.

Second, which relieves the State in the largest degree from all those burdens which fall upon us by the over-indulgence in intoxicating liquors, such as the building of hospitals, almshouses, penitentiaries, jails, and generally caring for the poor.

Third, which creates in the community a desire for better and higher conditions of civic life.

Measured by some such test, the license system has been weighed and found wanting, while the prohibitory method has not only demonstrated its supe-

riority, but continues to grow in popularity and efficiency. The prohibitory system, too, has proven the saloonkeeper's friend. It has driven him out of a disreputable business and given him an opportunity to make good in other callings. Many of our most prominent, wealthy and trusted business men were formerly saloonkeepers. Where has the license system any such record to its credit?

If prohibition does not always prevent the violation of law, it has ushered in a brighter day for the people of the State, who, after twenty years' experience under it, do not care to again make lawful the sale of liquor as a beverage.

Charles A. Pollock

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 437.)

GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, AT KEITH AND PROCTOR'S, TELLS HOW SHE JUMPED FROM \$3 TO \$3,000 A WEEK.

"Little Kitty Hayes," they used to call her. She was a lithe and wonderfully graceful slip of a girl, who executed a Spanish dance in Florence Roberts's first production of "Sapho," in the old Alcazar Theater, San Francisco. "That girl is worth watching," remarked Fred Belasco, who stood in the wings. Miss Roberts agreed with him, and the two made many prophecies concerning the future of the youthful dancer. That was only six or seven years ago. In less than half that time, all the prophecies have been fulfilled. Little Kitty Hayes, under her new name of Gertrude Hoffmann, is now not only a high-salaried headliner in vaudeville, but she is famous as a dancer and she is also one of the cleverest imitators in the theatrical profession.

In her dressing-room in Keith and Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theater, Miss Hoffmann rubbed grease paint into her face in preparation for her act, as she talked of her earlier experiences. "How has it all come about?" she echoed. "I don't know, unless it is due to a combination of hard work and luck—something that seems to go hand in hand with all the folk hailing from the Pacific coast. I've had plenty of ups and downs, though, and really I've worked pretty hard since the old Alcazar days. But wasn't that a jolly little dance that I used to do there? And, think of it! my salary then never exceeded \$3 a week, and more often it was \$2.50! Like all the girls there, I felt the call of New York long before I had the chance to answer it. One day Mathew and Bulger came to town. I applied to them, and they agreed to take me with them for a salary which barely covered my expenses. After a month or so we landed on Broadway. I was one of the four summer girls in the production, which, by the way, was George Ade's first play, 'The Night of the Fourth'; but I could not hold the job down in New York, because a show girl with influence wanted it. I was then out of work, and also out of money. It is easy to laugh over that now and to say that it was all good experience; but we never think of the good it is doing us when we are passing through those stages of transition.

"I was determined not to write home for money. Instead, I set out with my little scrapbook containing my notices. I could not get near the Shuberts, and Marc Klaw, after talking to me for fifteen minutes, decided that he had nothing for me to do. I visited a few agencies without results, and then went over to Hammerstein's, where I found better luck. I was actually engaged for \$25 a week, and was more than delighted to work there for a year without a raise. It was there that I began to stage manage, a branch of the business which always interested me. I am rather proud of the fact that I am the first woman stage manager of musical comedy in New York. Without assistance I put on the entire production of 'Punch, Judy & Co.' at Hammerstein's. I also staged Bickle and Watson's 'Me, Him & I' production, and Marie Cahill's production of 'Moonshine,' and I put on 'Wistaria Grove,' in which Elsie Janis starred. I also rang up and rang down on 'Mlle. Rouge' with Mlle. Dazie on the New York Roof. After that, I became 'Salome,' and you know the rest.

"What do I want to do next? You must not laugh when I tell you that I long to go into the legitimate. I want to act in such plays as Bernhardt plays. I have never seen Bernhardt, but she is my ideal. Some day perhaps I can afford to leave this kind of work and try my hand at the other. Happy? Yes, I honestly believe that I am the happiest girl in New York. My father and mother are here—they are all here, brothers and sisters and cousins—all that were with me at home. My mother did not like my 'Salome' at all, but she thinks my imitations are pretty good."

The little dancer, who has in so short a time evolved from a \$3-a-week aspirant with uncertain engagements to a \$3,000-a-week artist with contracts way ahead and managers bidding over each other for her services, has not been in the slightest degree

(Continued on page 449)

Things of Interest to Women

By Frances Frear.

FEW OF the thousands who daily enjoy the wonderful tonic found in those big, buttercup-yellow globules that have become a breakfast necessity to Uncle Sam's discriminating children know that they are indebted to a woman for discovering the value of the once despised fruit as a table delicacy. Not more than fifteen years or so ago the grape fruit was a thing without value—a product interesting because of its decorative appearance. Now the number consumed annually in the United States exceeds four million boxes, which means approximately a half a billion grape fruit. About one million of these are grown in Florida, from which comes the story of the grape fruit's bow to the epicurean world. The woman to whom grape-fruit growers should take off their hats is Mrs. Frank Leslie, so long connected with this weekly.

Mrs. Leslie was on a visit to Henry Plant, the builder of the East Coast Railway, in Florida. James E. Ingraham was then, as now, the vice-president of the road, and it was in his car that Mrs. Leslie and her party traveled. On reaching the home of Mr. Plant, the travelers were first introduced to the delights of the refreshing citric fruit, which hung in clusters on the trees, bending the branches down almost to the ground. Thousands of bushels lay on the ground under the trees, from which they had fallen. There was no market for them. Only a few of the native Floridians liked them, so the fruit that could not be eaten by Mr. Plant's immediate friends was left where it fell.

Nearly every plantation in lower Florida had numbers of the grape-fruit trees, and under each one was the same display of golden-yellow balls which had fallen from the branches. Passing one of these plantations, Mrs. Leslie asked the planter what he would take for his crop. "Why, madam, there is no market for it. Nobody wants grape fruit. Help yourself." The party helped itself, and grape fruit was thenceforth a regular part of the daily menu. So much did Mrs. Leslie appreciate the fruit that she decided to introduce it to her friends up North. She carried home several boxes, and later Mr. Ingraham sent her forty barrels, which she distributed among her friends, with instructions how to prepare them for the table. Encouraged by the unanimous praise which issued from each recipient of the fruit, Mr. Ingraham had a famous New York physician make an analysis of it and to certify to its remarkable qualities as a tonic, especially in the spring. As a result of this combined effort of Mr. Ingraham and Mrs. Leslie, a demand for grape fruit grew rapidly,

and in a few years after the first introduction in the North, the Florida planters began to ship their crops and to realize a handsome return. Now Florida is generally known as "the grape-fruit garden of the world."

Although grape fruit is not generally known in England, it is found in London, especially in the hotels and restaurants which cater to the American patronage. In Italy it is still considered a fashionable food novelty, the serving of which is apt to excite comment. In one of the large hotels of Genoa, a pyramid of grape fruit was kept on the buffet as a feature of the dining-room. The fruit served more as a decorative addition to the table than as anything likely to be called for by a diner. Receiving an or-

in favor, numerous ways of serving it have been found. It is appropriate at every meal. The best method of serving is to cut the fruit in half, remove the seeds and the skin and fibrous portions with a sharp knife, cut out the core, and set on ice until it is very cold. There are various ways of flavoring the fruit—some like a dash of sherry poured in the center, others like maraschino, with the cherries making a pretty contrast; but the epicure likes his grape fruit straight, without the addition of even sugar to mar the delicacy of flavor. Grape fruit made into marmalade is delicious. It is made from the pulp and juice of the fruit, using one pound of sugar to a pint of fruit. The slightly bitter-sweet which distinguishes the grape-fruit marmalade from the orange serves as an excellent appetizer.

In the matter of village and town improvement women have done a great deal, and this offers one of the best fields for practical public service.

The Advertising Nuisance.

Down in Texas a Houston firm is attempting to foist upon the people of Austin a system of trash cans bearing advertising on the four sides and the cover. According to a letter in the *Fourth Estate*, the mayor and commissioners committed themselves to the plan before it became known; but the club women of the city, nothing daunted, are valiantly fighting against this abuse of their main street. We prophesy they will win out, if they have not already done so.

One of the most objectionable phases of this advertising nuisance is the disfiguring of city streets by pasting condemned buildings, high and low, with placards and eight-sheets that torture the eye with their bold color. A noteworthy instance, and one that created no little agitation among patriotic New Yorkers, was the case of a church, which, about to be torn down, was rented by an advertising firm for a few weeks before it was demolished. The structure was situated on a corner and two sides fronted prominent streets. It was covered from ground to steeple with the advertising of a cleanser of clothes, whose announcement was neither poetic nor artistic.

Women had a great part in reforming the advertising in New York subways. A case where woman can assert herself to good advantage is in theatrical advertising. Some of it is disgusting and can have none but an unfortunate effect on the morals of the younger generation. As one is traveling through the country on trains, the nuisance of this kind of advertising becomes poignantly apparent. Huge billboards hide inspiring landscapes, and old and graceful trees are ruined by lurid signboards fastened to their trunks.



ANOTHER SIDE OF CIRCUS LIFE.

Between exhibitions at the circus there are busy times in the dressing rooms where the performers often employ the time in laundering their dainty costumes which cannot be trusted to inexperienced help. Many of the women make their own costumes by hand.

der from an American who was plainly delighted with finding his favorite appetizer, the waiter consulted with his fellows, and finally brought the grape fruit whole on a plate. The diner not only had an audience of waiters who stood at a discreet distance and watched him prepare the fruit, but he was the cynosure of all eyes in the dining-room. Evidently he was regarded as being eccentric in the extreme as he calmly halved his fruit and proceeded to eat it with a spoon. Grape fruit is on the menus of the fashionable hotels in Paris, but the Parisians themselves know nothing of it, except from hearsay.

Since this delicious and healthful fruit has grown



NOTABLE JEFFERSON DAY DEMOCRATIC BANQUET.

The dinner given in honor of the birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson, on April 13, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Representative Clayton, of Alabama, presided. The occasion was marked by two sensational incidents. John Temple Graves announced the re-alliance of Mr. Hearst with Democracy and the now famous Free Silver letter from William Jennings Bryan was read. Geo. R. Lawrence Co.

Well-known Centers of the Nation's Industry



AN IMPORTANT SECTION OF ST. LOUIS'S BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Photograph made from the top of the eighteen-story building of the Third National Bank. To the east lie the great East St. Louis freight yards along the Mississippi waterfront. To the left is the famous Eads Bridge. The tower in the right foreground surmounts the well-known National Bank of Commerce on Broadway and Olive Street; two buildings to the left of it stands the Stock Exchange.—Photograph by William Burton.



OMAHA'S BUSTLING SHOPPING SECTION.

The Nebraska city is typical of the rapid growth of our Western municipalities. The low building in the foreground is the United States National Bank, one of the strongest financial institutions in the West. Clustered about it are the big department stores.—Photograph by Louis Bostwick.

Wonderful Evangelistic Work on New York City Streets



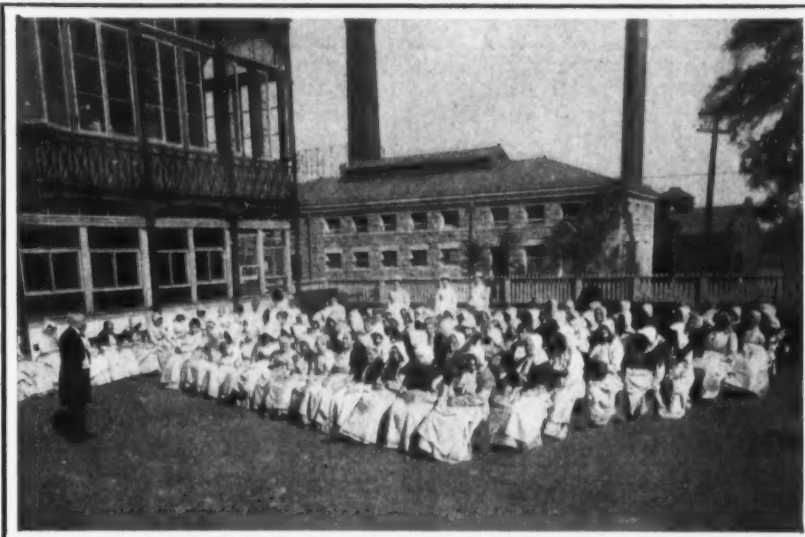
THE ANNUAL OUTDOOR GAMES AT MCCOMB'S DAM PARK ATHLETIC FIELD. The Evangelistic Committee appreciate Young America's passion for sport. Each year the street urchins from different parts of the city, organize at the tent of their section and compete in a series of athletic events.



ADDRESSING A STREET AUDIENCE IN LOWER NEW YORK. Some of the most noted bishops and preachers volunteer their services to the association. The best of these are used to talk at the noontime services held upon the city street corners.



AN OPEN-AIR MEETING FOR CHILDREN. A negro preacher from one of the local theological seminaries addressing an audience in the San Juan Hill district, New York City. This is the great negro section of the metropolis.



THE OLD STORY FOR OLD HEARTS. One of the pleasing phases of the work of the Evangelistic Committee. Preaching on the lawn of the Old Ladies' Home, at Blackwell's Island.

Some of the most picturesque scenes upon the streets of the Metropolis during the summertime are furnished by the work of the Evangelistic Committee of New York City. This organization does a remarkable religious work. Its preachers and singers may be heard on almost any street corner at the great industrial centers during the noon hour, or at the amusement parks on Saturdays and Sundays. Here and there on vacant lots in the thickly-populated districts of New York open-air meetings are conducted under cool, white tents. Even Wall Street, during its busiest hours, is not neglected by the association's street preachers.

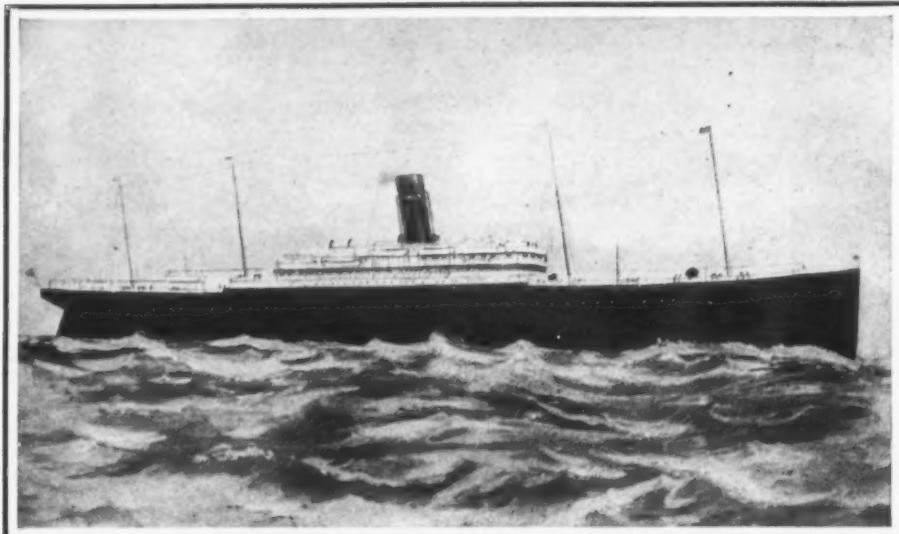
The Completion of a Gigantic Railroad Venture



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ENTERS ITS MONUMENTAL STATION IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK CITY.

The stupendous new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal recently completed at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street. This great building is considered one of the most handsome and most conveniently arranged railroad stations in the world. With its system of tunnels under the North and East rivers, it supplies direct entrance, without change, into New York City for the great Pennsylvania Railroad system. The stone work of the station incloses some eight acres of ground. A total of 5,550 feet of granite have been utilized in the construction and ornamentation of the building. In addition to the granite, 27,000 tons of steel have been used. Fifteen million bricks have been set in place. The structure is built after the Roman Doric style of architecture. The building covers the entire area bounded by Seventh and Eighth avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets. Special trains have been run into the new station, and the regular service is scheduled for the first of July. The Pennsylvania Railroad by the spending of many millions has accomplished the following results: It has burrowed under two rivers and a great throbbing city with an intricate tunnel system; it has built one of the most beautiful railroad stations in the world and it has obtained direct connection between the country's metropolis and the West and South.

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



SPECTACULAR MARINE ACCIDENT OFF THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

The Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha*, which went aground near Bishop's Rock on April 18th. All the passengers were safely transported to the islands in small boats. Most of the cargo was a total loss, having been thrown overboard to lighten the ship in an attempt to float her. The accident was caused by a heavy fog making it impossible for the captain to make observations.



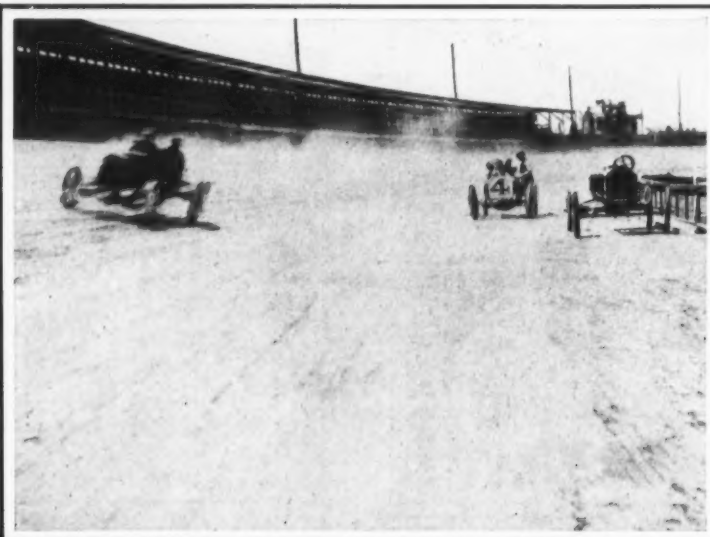
AN AUTOMOBILE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

For the first time in the history of motoring in the United States a funeral procession, made up entirely of automobiles, recently wended its way through a large city. This unusual spectacle took place in Detroit, Mich. Over twenty automobiles found their places in the procession.—*Spooner & Wells.*



COSTLY FIRE IN DETROIT.

Raging fire completely destroyed the great building of Hunter & Hunter in the "City of the Straits" on April 19th. The damage is estimated to be over \$450,000. It is supposed that the fire started from defective wiring.—*Wright.*



GOING FASTER THAN A MILE A MINUTE AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

A Warren-Detroit roadster making new records at the famous Los Angeles Motordrome races. This track is built in the shape of a saucer and designed to create the greatest possible amount of speed.—*Lazarnick.*



LORD KITCHENER AT WEST POINT.

The noted Field Marshal of the British Army and Colonel Hugh Scott, Superintendent of the Military Academy. Lord Kitchener was so pleased with West Point that he has recommended that Australia take it as a model.—*Copyright, 1910, by E. F. McManus.*



CAPTURING NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT MARATHON RACE.

Fred L. Cameron, of Canada, crossing the line in the annual 25-mile road race on April 19th. He led nearly all the way and won in 2 hours 28 minutes 52 4-5 seconds. The race was witnessed by over 250,000 people.—*Jessie Brown.*

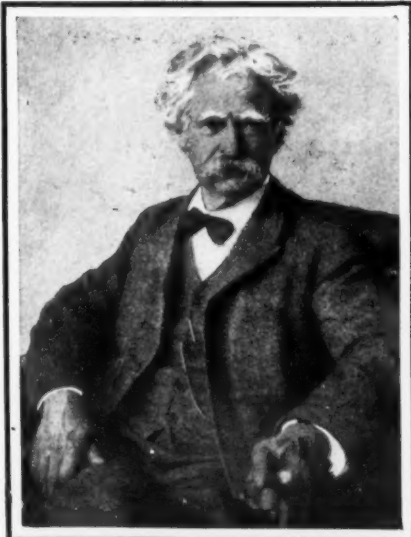


A SCRAMBLE FOR FREE MATCHES.

Millions of boxes of matches were destroyed recently, when a large match warehouse burned in St. Louis. The conflagration raged for over twenty-four hours and the loss is estimated to be over \$120,000. This photograph shows the children gathering matches on their way to school.—*Treft.*

The World Loses Its Greatest Humorist.

THE PASSING of Mark Twain at his home near Danbury, Conn., after a long illness, while more or less predicted, shocked the literary world. Mr. Clemens was considered the best-known American man of letters, and was often referred to as the dean of American literature. He was probably the greatest humorist and satirist living. He was born in Florida, Mo., on November 13th 1835. His school days ended when he was twelve years of age. He was then apprenticed as a printer, at fifty cents a week, in the office of the *Hannibal Weekly Journal*. After three years at this work he made his first visit to New York City. Later, obeying his wandering instinct, he journeyed to the Mississippi valley. Here he became a pilot on the Mississippi River, and remained a boatman until the outbreak of the Civil War. He had a brief experience as a Confederate soldier, but was captured and later paroled. He was next heard from in Nevada, where he obtained work on a small country newspaper. From then on, Mr. Clemens earned his living with his pen. The pen name of Mark Twain—the words being a phrase ordinarily employed by the leadsmen on Mississippi boats to denote a certain depth of water—was adopted about this time. Mr. Clemens's first successful book was "Innocents Abroad," published in 1868. Mark Twain became a famous man almost over night. He then married Miss Langdon, of Buffalo, but resumed his literary work at



SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS.

The famous American humorist, whose death has taken from the world one of its most popular literary figures.

Hartford, Conn. While residing in Hartford, Mr. Clemens did his most prolific work. In rapid succession appeared "Roughing It," "The Gilded Age," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Tramp Abroad," "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Stolen White Elephant," and "Life on the Mississippi." He then became identified with the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Co. This firm published Mr. Clemens's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and many other of his famous books. When this company failed, two years later, Mr. Clemens's fortune was swept away. Although he was not legally responsible for the debts of the firm, Mark Twain assumed them as personal obligations and started out anew to make a fortune. He paid his debts as Sir Walter Scott had done before him, and gained the admiration of the whole world for his fine sense of honor and honesty. The late H. H. Rogers and Mr. Clemens were bosom friends, and the great Standard Oil magnate's death had a decided effect on the humorist's health. The whole civilized world has taken Mr. Clemens's death as a personal loss. His works are read in every nook and corner of the globe. They have been translated and re-translated into almost all the languages. His humor was almost as popular in London and Paris and Berlin as it was in New York, Chicago or Richmond. To the Englishman, Mark Twain was a great social philosopher. They looked upon him as a distinguished prophet of democracy.

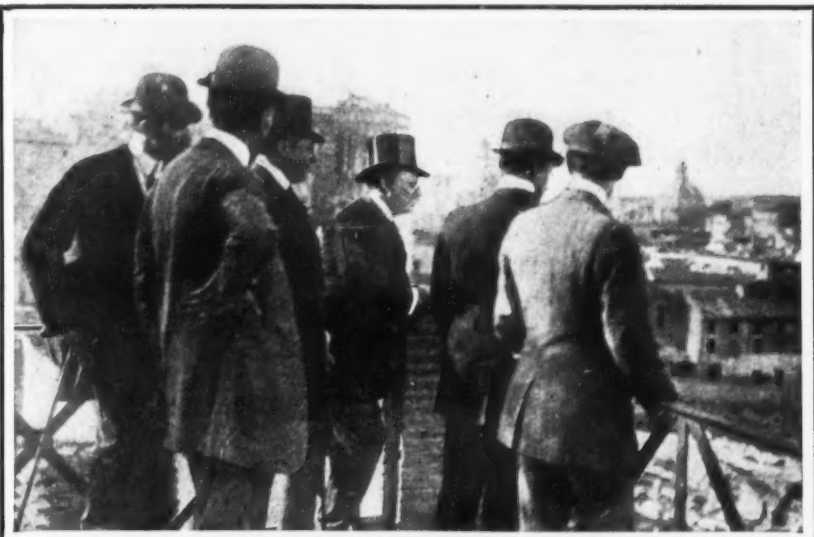
Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



BRINGING SPRINGTIME INTO THE SCHOOLROOM.
Girls of the Linwood School, Cincinnati, arranging violets to decorate the schoolhouse. Nearly a thousand bunches were prepared for schools in the heart of the tenement district.—Schmidt.



THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD ON HIS WAY TO CHURCH.
When John D. Rockefeller is in New York he attends the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. From left to right: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., John D. Rockefeller, and Mr. R. Rudd.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT VIEWS THE WONDERS OF ROME.
Colonel Roosevelt in his speech on this occasion declared that "no civilized man could come to Rome without feeling that he was visiting the cradle of civilization."
Copyright by Geo. G. Bain.



SOUTH CAROLINA HONORS HER NAMESAKE.
Superb silver service presented to the battleship *South Carolina* by the citizens of that State. The set is shown here filled with punch and ready for the guests on Presentation Day, April 12th, at Charleston.



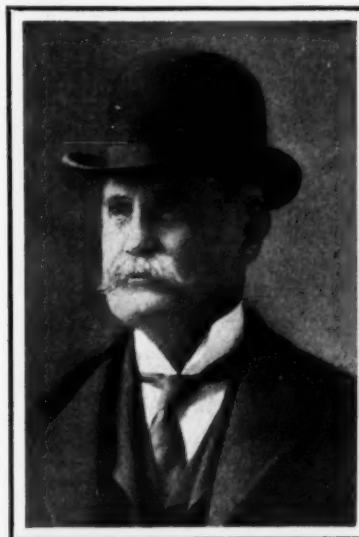
PROMINENT WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS, LEADERS AT THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.
The recent Congress for Votes for Women held at the capital was widely attended by women from almost every State in the Union. Two hundred members of the organization headed by their officers carried petitions containing five hundred thousand names to the Senate. The convention adjourned on April 20th. Key to picture, left to right: Frances Squire Potter, Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer; Anna Howard Shaw, President; Ella S. Stewart, Secretary; Rachel F. Avery, Vice-President.—National News Association.



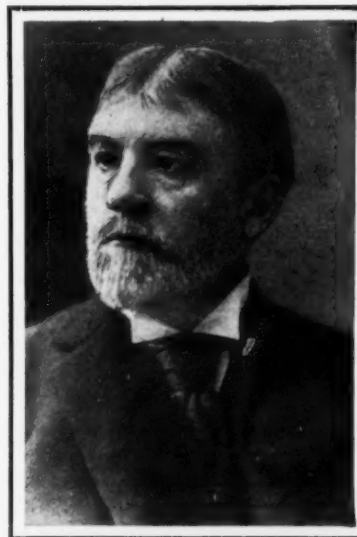
DANGEROUS FIRE IN THE HEART OF BOSTON.
On April 14th flames consumed a large six-story building occupied by John Halman & Co. on the corner of Richmond and Worth streets, Boston. The damage is estimated to be over \$100,000.—Jessie Brown.



PRESIDENT TAFT ADDRESSES THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
The opening session of the Ninth Congress of this famous body of American women. One of the interesting features of the morning session was the presentation of a chair to President Taft by the New Jersey delegation. The chair is made of wood taken from the British battleship *Augusta*, sunk in the Delaware River during the Revolutionary War.



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH.



SENATOR EUGENE HALE.

The United States Senate is to lose two of its most efficient and noted workers at the expiration of the present term, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Senator Hale of Maine. One of the interesting phases of Senator Hale's retirement is his recent warning that if the Democrats carry the next House, a free-trade tariff bill will be sent to the Senate.

FINANCIAL

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INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY**

If you care to consider the purchase of a thoroughly safe and desirable investment yielding a rate of income sufficiently liberal to offset, in a large measure, the prevailing high prices for commodities in general, write for a copy of our

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is **WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.**

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance.
A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

**THE WEEKLY
FINANCIAL REVIEW**

which is published and mailed weekly, without charge, to investors interested.

J. S. BACHE & CO.

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Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York
Advice by correspondence to individual investors

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

John Muir & Co.
**THE SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots**

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FRACTIONAL LOTS

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Fractional Lots Carried on Margin.
Market Letters Sent on Request.
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884 Columbus Avenue, corner 104th Street.

Average Earnings

as to preferred stocks
FOR SIX YEARS OF

21 Leading Industrial Companies

MAC ARTHUR BROS.	26.42	Am. Beet Sugar	12.51
U. S. Steel	18.72	Ry. Steel Spg.	11.90
Amer. Loco.	18.48	Gen. Chemical	11.34
Amer. Sugar	16.94	Pressed S. Car	11.17
Car Foundry	16.76	Am. Ag. Chem.	10.28
Int. Harvest	16.69	Int. Steam Pump	9.62
Am. Cot. Oil	15.81	Nat'l Lead	9.24
Am. Smelting	15.54	Rep. Iron & S.	8.84
Nat'l Biscuit	15.48	Am. Woolen	8.61
Va. Car. Chem.	14.75	Cent. Leather	8.39
Corn Products			7.90

We have prepared a booklet treating of the affairs of the above companies showing the comparative investment values of their preferred stocks and their comparative market prices. Also a special circular on the Preferred Stock making the best showing.

Free on request—Circular 102 H.

BIGELOW & CO.
BANKERS

49 Wall Street New York

Truly Spoke.

"I'm chafing under restraint," remarked the fair maiden, trying to stir the fudge as her Romeo embraced her.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. EUROPEAN AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

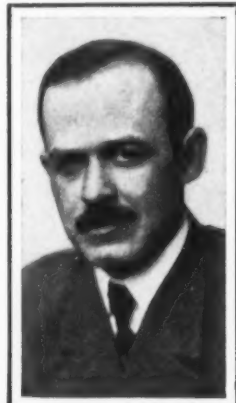
TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.
A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order. BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always. The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



EDWIN A. POTTER,
President American Trust and
Savings Bank, Chicago.



COLIN S. CAMPBELL,
Of the Fort Dearborn National
Bank, Chicago.



LAWRENCE HEYWORTH,
Noted capitalist, banker and
broker of Chicago.

Photographs by Moffett Studio.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A LABORER who fell off the dock in New York recently while at work held a crowbar in his hand. He sank to the bottom, where he stayed until he was drowned. When they recovered his body, the crowbar was still clasped securely in his hands. If he had let go, he would have risen to the surface and might have been rescued. Why did he not let go? A dispatch from Paris reported that when the dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University at the French capital recently attempted to open a new course in surgical anatomy, he was howled down by a group of students and forced to abandon his plan. Why did they do it? News dispatches recently reported that the so-called cordage trust had closed up its business because it showed a loss of over half a million dollars during the year. All its workmen are wondering now how they will fill their dinner pails. Yet these were among the men who were recently shouting, "Bust the trusts!" Why did they do it?

This country was in the enjoyment of the most wonderful prosperity it ever experienced. It was called McKinley prosperity, because it came during his administration and after the enactment of the McKinley tariff law. The railroads were extended in all directions, factories were enlarged, new industries had sprung up, capital sought investment, wages were "the best ever," and the captains of industry—the great financiers, railroad promoters and managers—were everywhere acclaimed as the men of the hour. All of a sudden the muck-raker and the yellow journalist appeared. Sensational attacks were made on the railways and on the great industrial enterprises which had been creating wealth not only for the men who had risked their money in them, but for countless thousands of employees. Corporations were denounced as illegal trusts, and prosecuting officials in State and nation were called upon to dissolve the great industries which had been created, to close their doors, and pull down the temple of prosperity, regardless of the ruin wrought. Then came the big stick and the big panic, and on the ruins of the workshop the soup-house appeared. The men who had carried full dinner pails now carried them empty. Why did they do it?

One reason why was because the muck-rakers had led the people to believe that the rich men of the country had not achieved wealth and financial greatness because of brains and assiduity, but only because they had been in criminal pursuits, driving competitors out of business, crushing the poor, oppressing the weak, commanding favors denied to others, and engaged generally in practices of the most lawless character. So the courts were invoked to punish the malefactors. Somehow, when one of the corporations was fined \$29,000,000 by a notoriety-seeking judge, the higher courts promptly set aside the fine with an opinion noticeable for its fairness, sense of justice and right. For years the trust cases have been dragging in the courts, until at last they have reached the highest court in the land. Every power of the government, with its unlimited resources, was remorselessly used to prove the guilt of the offenders at the bar, yet the testimony was so contradictory and

(Continued on page 447.)

STOCK that PAYS**A Preferred 5 Per Cent.
Dividend Paying Stock**

[Twelfth quarterly dividend paid April 1, 1910]

This Company derives its income from the public service of light, heat and power to

TWENTY CITIES AND TOWNS

Organized in 1904 the Company has developed rapidly and during the year ending Dec. 31, 1909, earned

16 2-3 PER CENT.

on the \$900,000 preferred shares outstanding, and the balance remaining, in that year, after payment of the preferred stock dividend, amounted to

5.35 PER CENT.

on the \$2,010,000 outstanding common shares. The preferred shares are not limited to a 5 per cent. dividend, but are entitled to share equally with the

common stock in any further distribution of earnings after the common stock has received its 5 per cent. dividend.

The Company's earnings have increased steadily from year to year amounting in the past three years to a gain of 33 per cent. Prospects for further increase were never more favorable than at the present time.

WE OFFER this stock to yield a present income of

6.25 PER CENT.

with excellent prospects of increasing returns. The terms of our offer provide for a bonus of common stock to accompany each sale—therefore the investor secures an additional par value of stock and a good prospect of extra dividends.

Write for Special Circular No. 2.

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Bankers

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FINANCIAL

For Greater Income

from Investments, on
account of higher cost
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**Colorado Municipal
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Yielding from 5½ to 6 Per Cent.

in the famous Greeley District of Colorado, and vicinity.

Without exception, there has never been a default in the interest or principal payments on Colorado municipal irrigation district bond issues.

Every factor making toward the success of irrigated agriculture, soil, climate, action of water upon land, railroad transportation and population, is established.

These securities have been purchased by most conservative investors, Life Insurance Companies and Savings Banks, many of which have made personal investigation.

We would be glad to furnish you full details and suggestions upon request.

Send for circular 10246H.

Over Thirty Years' Experience in
Handling Investment Bonds

WE DEAL IN

GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL
RECLAMATION
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TIMBER
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Bonds

The bonds we offer our clients are only such as we have purchased outright after the most thorough and careful investigation; we have thought well enough of these bonds to invest our own funds in them and we unhesitatingly recommend them.

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
Over Thirty Years' Experience
NEW YORK CHICAGO
21 Broad Street First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Dear Sir:—Please send me circular 10246H,
describing Colorado Irrigation Bonds.

Name.....
Address.....
State.....

A Rare Offering

We have recently offered an issue of bonds in which the purchaser shared in the equities in the properties, and which have enhanced considerably in value.

We are now making a similar offering which we believe will be equally profitable. Full particulars of which we shall be pleased to furnish on request.

White & Co.

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FRACTIONAL LOTS

carried on conservative margin.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check.

By our method of publicity our customers have the same knowledge of their broker that they have of their bank.

FOURTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT, by certified public accountants, showing financial condition of house, as of April 1st, just issued. A copy will be sent on request.

**To Buy or Not to Buy
is the? Most Puzzling
to the Average Trader**

but easily obviated by good market literature. Send for daily letter and other data.
J. FRANK HOWELL Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
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This is the title of a new book just prepared for investors. You will find it interesting, newsy and readable.

It tells you how to choose an investment according to your particular needs. Some chapters are devoted to Hydro Electric Bonds.

These bonds yield 6 per cent. They are safe both as to principal and interest.

They are secured by first mortgage on water powers which cannot be duplicated. The water power alone is worth more than the issue of bonds.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$100—\$500—\$1,000.

They are issued in serial form.

A sinking fund has been provided for of 4 per cent. of the total amount of the bonds then outstanding—this fund is used only to retire the bond issue.

This interesting book has been prepared by J. H. Cameron, who is a recognized authority on the question of investment, and is well known to the bankers of the United States—having been prominently identified with the founding and upbuilding of two of Chicago's leading banks.

Your copy of this book is waiting for you—send for it today. (15)

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If you buy Stocks and Bonds on our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan (originated and copyrighted by us in 1907), and you have the distinct advantage of being able to buy outright now, with a year to pay in. Listed and Un-listed securities; one share and upward.

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fire-proof business property in SEATTLE. Write for Folder "K"

AMERICAN CITIES REALTY CORPORATION

312-318 Leary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Not Hiding Her Light.

Madge—"Does she look up to her husband as her lord and master?"

Marjorie—"It wouldn't seem so. She uses her maiden name coupled with his by a hyphen."

Frankly Explained.

"Doctor," said the patient, who had been ailing a long time, "be frank with me. Why do you demand such a large fee for cutting out my appendix?"

"Well, the truth is," explained the frank M. D., "when I remove that appendix I cut off my chief source of revenue."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 446)

the evidence so doubtful that no decision has been rendered. The fact that the death of Judge Brewer left the court so divided that no decision could be handed down is evidence that the highest court of the land was not convinced of the truth of the charges on which the greatest tobacco and oil companies in the world were arraigned.

But I call the attention of my readers to another fact which ought not to be lost sight of, and that is that just as soon as the court announced its postponement of the decisions which had been awaited so anxiously, a more hopeful feeling began to manifest itself in business circles. The significance of this should not be lost upon those loud-mouthed demagogues who have been asserting that the destruction of the so-called trusts was for the best welfare of the people.

The destruction of no legitimate business can be helpful to prosperity, no more than can the destruction of a crop add to the wealth of the nation. I am not to be misunderstood as defending everything the corporations have done. The abuses of which we hear so much have been grossly exaggerated by sensational writers and, such as they were, have almost entirely ceased to exist. I am safe in saying that the conduct of our great railway and industrial corporations at this time compares favorably with the conduct of smaller corporations and common partnerships of business. A spirit of vengeance may cry out for the punishment of offenders of the past, but that will not improve the situation or serve the public benefit.

What this country needs more than anything else is a return of the prosperity which it enjoyed so signally during the McKinley administration. There is every reason why we should have it, as long as we have good crops and a strong, healthy, vigorous people comprising the best workingmen that can be found anywhere. Let us keep the shops open, the railroads busy, the workingmen employed, and the flag of prosperity will fly again, and as high as ever.

There are those who believe that we are on the eve of better times in Wall Street, because of the promising crop outlook and expectations of greater ease in money. I do not believe that we can have a strong and advancing stock market until we have assurance of an established prosperity. That cannot be hoped for while the people are in a condition of unrest, while legislators are demanding the enactment of harsher laws for the regulation of railways and heavier taxes on invested capital. When this period of hysteria is over, when people begin to think more for themselves and less as demagogues think, the timidity of capital will abate and funds needed for the extension and improvement of our railroads and our industries will be forthcoming. Nine-tenths of this expenditure will be paid out for labor and will go to support the homes and to educate the children of what the demagogues are pleased to call "the common people."

The decline in the stock market, followed by a partial recovery and then a period of dullness and doubt, came about as a natural result of existing condi-

tions, and reflects them faithfully. The severity of the winter has interfered materially with earnings of many of the railroads, especially in the West, and the halt in prosperity has been shown by shortened hours of labor in some mills and by concessions in prices in some of our great markets. The talk of increased dividends, of which so much was heard a few months ago, is subsiding, and can hardly be renewed until more favorable signs appear. It may be that the first of these will be found in indications of bountiful crops, but it is too early for this.

At this time of year it would not be surprising if stocks showed a tendency to greater strength, because a hopeful feeling usually manifests itself in Wall Street as the days begin to lengthen and the flowers appear. Under such conditions those who buy for a trader's profit would have opportunity to make money. But purchasers for investment would have to bear in mind that the rehearing by the Supreme Court of the trust cases will be very apt to bring about a renewal of apprehension later in the year.

K., Monroe, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase of Liverpool Mining stock. Information is not available.

T., Scranton, Pa.: The Standard Motor is an industrial proposition in competent hands, and reports a largely increased business. It is not a Wall Street security.

Bonds, Detroit, Mich.: I am inclined to agree with your conclusion, and would not send the proxy. The property, I am told, has real value, and it is unfortunate that contentions among the stockholders continue, and that lawyers are interfering.

B., Millvale Sta., Pa.: The statement that the offer is limited to a few representative men in your locality does not signify anything. The concern is out to sell all the stock it can, and to any one who will buy. Such propositions should be carefully investigated before purchasing.

Earners, Providence, R. I.: 1. Municipal bonds are highly regarded by investors, but do not yield a generous rate of interest. 2. The Colorado Municipal Irrigation bonds yield from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent., and are fully described in a circular which Farson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad Street, New York, are sending to their customers. Write to them for their "Circular 10246-H."

Trustees, Des Moines, Ia.: I have high regard for the "Weekly Financial Review" which J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, send to their customers. I differ with some of its views on the tariff question, but it generally discusses economic questions with much fairness, and a great many bankers read it with interest. Any of my readers can have a copy regularly by addressing Bache & Co. and mentioning Jasper.

A., Cleburne, Tex.: 1. Cumulative dividends means that if the dividends are not earned and paid at one time they must be paid subsequently if earnings justify payment. 2. It is not a Wall Street security, but is an industrial speculation apparently in the hands of energetic parties. 3. After the dividends on the pref. are paid the com. stock comes in for whatever remains of the earnings that can be used for dividends. Trading in stocks is like trading in anything else. You buy at a price and sell at a profit or loss. The stock represents a sort of partnership in the business. If the company has surplus earnings sufficient to pay a profit a dividend is declared. It is large or small according to the profit.

B., Dallas, Tex.: 1. I advise you to leave the mining and oil stocks alone. If you must speculate, buy something quoted on the Stock Exchange and for which a ready market can be found. 2. Kansas City Southern pref. pays 4 per cent. per annum. With \$150 you could get five shares on a margin. The income would be \$20 a year, and you would have to pay interest on the amount left unpaid on the stock. 3. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, trade extensively in small lots. Write them for their "Circular A-22," on small-lot trading. 4. The 5 per cent. pref. stock offered with a bonus of common stock is explained in "Special Circular No. 2," a copy of which will be sent you on request by A. H. Bickmore & Co., bankers, 30 Pine Street, New York.

Spec., Nashville, Tenn.: 1. While I do not recommend the cheap curb stocks for speculation, I believe you would have a much better chance if you would buy any of the curb stocks selling from \$1 upward than if you put the same amount in the mining, oil or wireless stocks which are being peddled all over the country and none of which has a market on the curb or anywhere else. 2. Any broker will give you quotations. 3. Manhattan Trust's has recently been selling at about \$2 a share so that \$50 would buy 25 shares. It is a speculative security which at one time started to nearly \$20 and then speedily declined to less than its present price. 4. John Muir & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal largely in small lots and will send you their interesting "Odd Lot Circular B" on application.

(Continued on page 449.)

\$400,000.00**The Victor Typewriter Company**

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

The capital stock of The Victor Typewriter Co. has recently been increased from \$350,000 to \$750,000. The new issue is for the purpose of increasing the output of the plant.

A portion of this common stock (par value \$100) is now offered to the public at 125 per share.

The factory has orders in hand for 7500 machines. The Victor retails at \$100.

Not more than \$150,000 worth of this new issue will be sold at the present time, and the right to reject any application, and to award a smaller amount than applied for is reserved.

G. W. CAMPBELL

812 Greenwich Street

NEW YORK

**Just
a Word
Mr.
Investor****6%****An Accumulative Bond**

of the New York Central
Realty Co. for \$1,000, maturing in ten years, costs:—

\$71.57 per year

\$36.32 semi-annually

\$18.30 quarterly

It may be surrendered at any time after 2 years for the full amount of all payments made, with interest.

It earns six per cent for every dollar invested for every day invested, compounded annually to maturity.

6%**The Coupon Gold Bond**

of the New York Central
Realty Co. is sold in multiples of \$100 at par.

It pays six per cent interest by coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the office of the Company.

It may be surrendered at any time after two years for full principal and interest.

6%

These Bonds are backed by the assets of this Company, which are four times greater than its Bond Liability, and are invested in constantly appreciating Real Estate in and adjacent to New York City.

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If you wish to make your Capital work, buy a Coupon Bond. If you wish your work to make Capital, buy an Accumulative Bond.

6%**New York Central Realty Co.**

Suite 1180

1328 Broadway, New York

Assets \$2,431,370.19

Surplus \$1,327,706.81

Send for the 6% EXPONENT—It is free

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 447.)

N., New York: I do not advise the purchase of either of the mining stocks. Greater safety will be found in Wall Street securities.

S., Selma, Ala.: I do not advise investment in United Wireless at \$42.50 a share or at any other price. It is highly capitalized. The statements made by some agents seem preposterous.

Inquirer, Cleveland, Ohio: I know of no market for the bond to which you refer. There have been no transactions in Wall Street. Pincus, King & Co., Dept. L., 50 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of active and inactive securities of a miscellaneous nature and will be glad to give you any information and to answer inquiries from other readers.

Income, Allentown, Pa.: The best paying stocks on your list are the industrial pref. Investors are giving preference to these because of the higher dividends they pay. Bigelow & Co., Bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York, have compiled an interesting book showing dividends and earnings of the principal industrial corporations. Write to them for their Circular No. 102-H.

W., Amesbury, Mass.: I can only say of International Educational stock that the success of such institutions obviously depends in great measure upon the enterprise and superiority of the management. It might be difficult to sell the stock in an emergency, as there is not a broad market for unlisted securities. I should not class it with the "good, safe investment" securities.

Small Lots, Buffalo, N. Y.: I. A daily market letter and instructive circulars issued by J. Frank Howell, member Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 34 New Street, New York City, to his customers are interesting and will be sent to any reader who may write him for them. 2. Appearances indicate that the dividend on American Malt pref. is likely to be reduced or passed, but at this writing no official announcement has been made.

More Money, Portland, Me.: A great many who are dependent on a limited income are seeking a higher rate of interest. Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known investment bankers, cor. William and Pine streets, New York, are strongly recommending to their customers a 7 per cent. pref. stock making especially attractive returns. I understand it is being rapidly subscribed for. If you will write Trask & Company for their "Special Circular No. 58" you will get the details.

(Continued on page 451.)

A Prodigal Cow.

SOLSVILLE, N. Y., has suddenly broken into print as the abiding place of a cow which distinguished herself by smashing the world's record for the amount of milk and butter production in a seven-day test. Farmer Eugene Lamunion was the possessor of a cow which was producing milk and butter in such quantities that he had to grace the milking stool four times a day. He took advantage of the privilege granted by the State department of agriculture, and called upon the department's experts for a test of the cow's ability. The State paid one-half of the expense and the owner the other half. For thirty days they carefully fed the animal, weighing every ounce of food given her as well as every ounce of milk and butter that she produced.

It Slugs Hard

COFFEE A SURE AND POWERFUL BRUISER.

"Let your coffee slave be denied his cup at its appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue like unto death. I know it all in myself, and have seen it in others. Strange that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in its use," says a Topeka, Kansas, man.

He says further that he did not begin drinking coffee until after he was twenty years old, and that slowly it began to poison him and affect his hearing through his nervous system.

"Finally I quit coffee, and the conditions slowly disappeared; but one cold morning the smell of my wife's coffee was too much for me and I took a cup. Soon I was drinking my regular allowance, tearing down brain and nerves by the daily dose of the nefarious concoction.

"Later I found my breath coming hard and frequent fits of nausea, and then I was taken down with bilious fever.

"Common sense came to me and I quit coffee for good and went back to Postum. I at once began to gain and have had no returns of my bilious symptoms, headache, dizziness or vertigo.

"I now have health, bright thoughts and added weight, where before there was invalidism, the blues and a skeleton like condition of the body.

"My brother quit coffee because of its effect on his health and now uses Postum. He could not stand the nervous strain while using coffee, but keeps well on Postum.

"Miss F., I know personally, was incapable of doing a day's work while she was using coffee. She quit it and took up Postum, and is now well and has perfectly steady nerves."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The cow, whose highly poetic name is Lockhart de Kol No. 101,544, and whose age is two years, eleven months, and twenty-three days, smashed the world's record not only for the production for cows of that age, but for the best that a cow of any age has produced. For seven days she gave over eighty pounds of milk each day and produced almost thirty pounds of butter. Farmer Lamunion was offered \$125 for L. de K. N. etc., but he promptly refused it.

Under the Sign of the Opera Glass.

(Continued from page 440.)

spoiled by her success. She is the same sweet-faced and simple-minded girl of former days, when the road to fame looked very dim and far away. One would never know from her manner that she is the attraction which causes the appearance of scalpers on the sidewalk in front of the theater where she is playing, but such is the case.

MABEL TALIAFERRO, IN "THE CALL OF THE CRICKET."

Because Mabel Taliaferro is very small and very pretty, it does not follow that she should invariably be cast in a role which makes her a precocious child with tiresome speeches and impossible actions. Those who remember her in "Pippa Passes" know that she is worthy of something better than her last two plays have afforded her.

"The Call of the Cricket," which is called a comedy in prologue and three acts, is of too little consequence to set forth at length. The heroine, a little Kentucky girl, is visiting friends. She flirts innocently with every man in sight, and at one in particular she aims her darts and arrows. This one happens to be already attached, and his fiancée, not entirely without provocation, quarrels with him and in a temper advises him to propose to the Cricket. In a pique he does so. She accepts him, and then her troubles begin. Before long she discovers that he has not married her for love; but she is proud, so she continues to act the part of the Cricket, blithesome and gay, while her heart is breaking. Her uncle comes up from the South and discovers her unhappiness beneath the mask. He proposes to take her away, and she decides to go. Just then the unloving husband comes to the conclusion that he loves her, after all, and so the play ends. Were it not for the utter foolishness which pads out the story, the play might be more of an entertainment than it is. The plot is not a bad one for a comedy, but even the extremely young persons of this generation demand something more than milk-and-water sentiment in their love stories.

NATIONAL HONOR PAID TO A FAIRY.

The thousands of children and grown-ups who love that most fascinating of fairies, Peter Pan, will be interested in the announcement, which hails from across the ocean, that a statue to Peter Pan is to be erected in Kensington Gardens, that famous playground for children in London's West End. The statue of Barrie's charming little elf, which was played in England by Pauline Chase and in America by Maude Adams, is



MRS. FISKE.

She has successfully revived Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" and Hauptmann's "Hannele" at the Lyceum.—White.



Painting by George Gibbs.

THE COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY

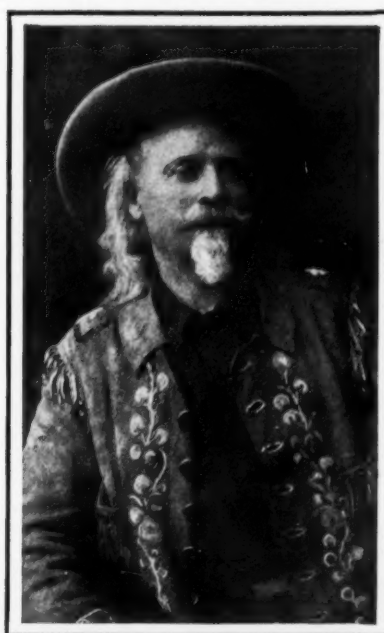
Station 102-A, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Licensed Under Selden Patent

being modeled by Sir George Frampton, R.A. It depicts Peter sitting on a stump of a tree, with elves emerging from about the roots. The popularity of Peter Pan in this country has suggested a similar statue being put up in the children's playground of Central Park, New York. The model for the American statue would, of course, be Maude Adams, as Peter, with the Pan pipes in her hand, playing the magical call of youth. Macmonnies, Fraser and Ward are three names which have been put forward as sculptors who would be likely to catch the spirit of the elusive Peter and to express the idea which has made Barrie's fantastic creation the latter day saint and patron of childhood.

His Right.

As there is no House of Lords in the U. S. A., a Yankee is justified in bragging about his "peerless country."



COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY,

Known as "Buffalo Bill." He is now on a farewell tour before retiring from his "Wild West Show."

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain), the dean of American letters, probably the greatest humorist of modern times; his work has been translated into all languages, and he was honored all over the world, at Redding, Conn., April 21st, aged 74.

William F. Crerand, proprietor of Crerand's Journal, widely known as a journalist, at New York, April 19th, aged 51.

Colonel Maschin, one of the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga in 1903, at Belgrade, Serbia, April 19th.

Charles Stevens, former prince of a tribe of Zulu warriors along the Zambesi River, brought to this country thirty-five years ago and civilized, at Chicago, Ill., April 19th, aged 65.

Frank Cole, a negro pugilist, at Philadelphia, April 19th.

Charles Donohue, ex-justice of the Supreme Court, New York, at New York, April 18th, aged 87.

Parthenia Mary Mulry, for many years a Sister of Charity and known as Sister Miriam, beloved for her philanthropies, at New York, April 18th.

Charles J. Osborn, for fifty-five years he was connected with the Associated Press, widely known as a journalist, at St. Louis, April 18th, aged 84.

Ignacio Mariscal, for more than thirty years head of department of foreign relations of Mexico; he was that country's most famous diplomat, at Mexico City, April 16th.

The Rev. John H. Higgins, capitalist, evangelist and philanthropist, at Bangor, Me., April 17th, aged 69.

Bishop John Dart, of the Episcopal diocese of Westminster, British Columbia, in British Columbia, April 16th, aged 72.

Mrs. Hunter Mobb, one of the founders of the Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses and of the Nurses' Associated Alumni of the United States, author and educator, at Cleveland, O., April 15th.

John Cameron Stevenson, prominent Pittsburgh banker, at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 16th, aged 60.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

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Boys' Shoes \$2.60 & \$2.00

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make,

BECAUSE:

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The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. **Take No Substitute.** Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



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For Men, Women or Children

Illustrated with twenty half-tone cuts comprising original and complete lessons for quick development of shoulders, arms and hands, especially adapted to be practiced in your own room, without apparatus. Regular price, 25 cents.

IN ADDITION TO THIS if you will send for one at once, I will make you a present of a chart which alone is worth more than what you pay for the "STRONG ARM BOOK." The chart shows my new method for building up a great chest, heart and lungs.

I WILL ALSO BE PLEASED to answer any questions pertaining to the development or reducing of any other part of your body without additional charge.

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THE LANDON SCHOOL 1445 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, O.



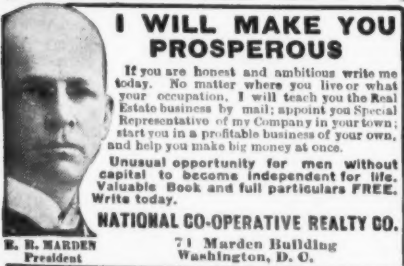
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NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
71 Marden Building
Washington, D. C.

Joe.

A remarkable instance of fidelity is shown in the case of "Joe," the beagle-hound of Edward F. Tully, Southbridge, Mass. Mr. Tully went hunting on February 10. When he failed to return after two days, a party was sent out to look for him. They found him frozen to death, and over him, standing guard, was "Joe," stiff with cold and well-nigh exhausted. Medical authorities assert that the dog had been standing over the body for at least thirty-six hours. —Item from daily paper.

NO SOLDIER with a sword and plume,

No famous man was he,
But just a simple beagle-hound
Of common pedigree.
Yet in the book the angels keep
Of noble deeds, I know
There is a broad unblotted page
That bears the name of Joe.

His master to the winter woods
Went forth to hunt one day,
The wine of life was in his veins,
His heart was light and gay.
New rabbit tracks in plenty crossed
The pathway to and fro;
His gun was ready in his hand,
And at his side was Joe.

But Death was lurking in the depths
Of dell and dingle dark,
His aim is always straight and sure,
The hunter was his mark.
Above his master's silent shape,
Fast stiffening in the snow,
The faithful beagle mounted guard,
Devoted, patient Joe.

All day the bitter cold assailed
The sentinel of the dead;
All night the stormy norther beat
Upon his drooping head.
The hoar-frost gathered on his coat,
His freezing blood ran slow,
But still he kept his lonely watch,
Poor loyal, loving Joe!

Three times around the clock the hours
Had marched before was found
The hunter in his frozen sleep
Beside the dying hound,
And tears from eyes that never wept
Unchecked were seen to flow
And fall in pity's gentle dew
Upon the form of Joe.

Among the heroes that have died
At duty's post, enroll
This comrade constant to the end,
This dog that had a soul.
And when beyond the mystic gates,
Of life and death we go,
God grant us all as true a friend
To mourn for us as Joe.

MINNA IRVING.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE INUNDATED TOWNS.



A SCENE IN MARIETTA'S PRINCIPAL STREET AT THE HEIGHT OF THE FLOOD.

A GREAT FLOOD OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

On April 13th, 1860, the inhabitants of Marietta and Harmar, in Ohio, awoke to find their towns inundated. Marietta is the capital of Washington County. It is situated on the East bank of the Muskingum River at its confluence with the Ohio, one hundred and fifteen miles southeast of Columbus. The Muskingum had begun to swell on April 9th, but nothing was thought of it. For three days the waters rose rapidly at the rate of nine inches an hour and then people began to fear for their lives. On the morning of April 13th, the water stood six feet five inches in the stores and ten feet in the streets. Bridges were washed away and thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise ruined before the water receded. It fell so rapidly that the dry land appeared two days after the water had been at its height.

(Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of May 26, 1860, and copyrighted.)

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

IN THESE little talks on life insurance I have time and time again called the attention of my readers to the kind of insurance furnished by fraternal orders and mutual assessment concerns. I am glad to see the publicity that various State insurance superintendents are giving to the kind of insurance (if it may be called that) these societies are giving their members. In his annual report, Insurance Commissioner Hartigan, of Minnesota, says, "A very large part of the life insurance carried in this State is in fraternal beneficiary societies, the total amount at risk being over \$300,000,000. The laws of this State establish practically no standard of solvency for these companies except the ability to pay current losses. Some of these societies are charging a rate entirely too low to provide whole life protection, and the members of these associations must look forward to a time when they will have to pay a considerably higher rate." Did you ever hear of a State insurance official recommending a fraternal order in preference to the well-established, old-line companies? My readers can draw their own conclusions as to where their business should go.

Mutual Life, Ansonia, Conn.: 1. The criticism of the Mutual Life by the State Superintendent of Insurance, of New York, refers to the settlement of suits of some years ago. It in no wise effects the standing of the company nor in my judgment does it discredit it. 2. Absolutely safe.

F. New York: If one were assured that he would live for a period of twenty years he would undoubtedly get better returns by depositing his money in a savings bank at interest than by using it for the purchase of a twenty-year endowment policy, but, as you say, this eliminates consideration of the protection had meanwhile. It is impossible to give the dividends because they are not fixed.

Hermut

Among the Militants.

Bill—"Jake said he was going to break up the suffragette meeting the other night. Were his plans carried out?"

Dill—"No; Jake was."

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

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BOOK LOVERS

By W. B. King.



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**The kind that
keeps after it
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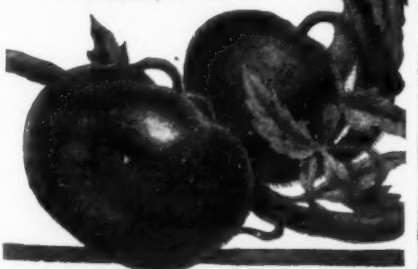
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Not only our ketchup but all our products—soups, canned fruits, vegetables and meats, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.—are pure and unadulterated and the acknowledged standard of quality and delicious flavor.

Insist upon goods
bearing our name

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
Rochester, N. Y.



Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 449.)

S., Attleboro, Mass.: I would hold the Metropolitan Refunding 4s.

J., St. Joseph, Mo.: Rock Island com. does not pay dividends.

H., Durant, Ia.: Nothing is known on Wall Street of the Progress Company.

K., Charleston, S. C.: I do not regard the National Dictograph pref. stock as an investment class.

Yours Truly, Danville, Ill.: I do not advise the purchase of Unak River Mining and Dredging Co.'s stock.

M., Atlantic City, N. J.: 1. Yes. 2. In New York the quotation is on a par of 100, in Philadelphia on the par of 50.

S., Fort Morgan, Col.: I have no report of the earnings of International Fowler Tunnel Machine Co., and cannot advise you.

S., Buffalo, Lake, Minn.: I have frequently advised against the purchase of United Wireless. The statements concerning the wireless stocks are ridiculous.

M., Richmond, Cal.: It is difficult to get Wall Street capital interested in small industrial enterprises at a great distance from New York. Your local bankers ought to be your best advisers.

M., New York: Such propositions are obviously not in the fixed investment class, but are rather in the line of a business man's speculation, promising good returns if prosperous conditions continue.

H., Kansas City, Mo.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Pan-American Fruit and Fibre Co. It is not listed and no transactions on the curb are reported.

E. P. C., Gladstone, Mich.: 1. With a general revival of prosperity, the copper stocks will stand better and I would not sell Greene Cananea at a loss. 2. No. 3. No. 4. It is doing a successful business, I am told, but I only know what its reports present.

Success, Memphis, Tenn.: 1. Most of the express stocks pay generous dividends and all of them are regarded favorably by investors. 2. A small lot of express company pref. stock is offered by Macay & Mullally, 25 Broad Street, New York. You can write them for particulars.

H., Tampa, Fla.: The newspaper story which you print about the Zenith Mine is much like other stories printed about other mines. It takes a great deal of expensive development work to show the value of a mining property, hence the highly speculative character of such propositions.

S., Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. There is nothing especially attractive in Chicago Union Traction pref. at this time, nor in Greene Cananea. 2. New York Transportation reports increasing earnings and I would not sacrifice the stock. 3. When an assessment on a stock is not paid it has no future rights.

Opportunity, Erie, Pa.: White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are offering an issue of bonds on a profitable basis much like a similar offer which was profitable to those who accepted it. They invite correspondence from those who would like an investment in which the purchaser will share in the equities in the property as well as in the holding of the bonds.

V., Louisville, Ky.: 1. S. P. common shows considerable strength and is worth holding, though it would undoubtedly decline with the rest of the market with adverse conditions. Warren W. Erwin & Co., members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, and investment bankers, 54 Broad Street, New York, make a specialty of small lots and stand well. 2. I think well of the S. P. Convertible 4s to hold.

H., Toledo, O.: 1. The "Manual of Statistics" is published by the Manual of Statistics Co., New York, in a large volume costing \$5. 2. No. 3. No. none of the cheap mining stocks looks attractive. 4. The only mining manual of note is "The Copper Handbook" published annually by Horace J. Stevens, at Houghton, Mich. If you are interested in copper stocks this book is well worth having.

H., Barry, Ill.: 1. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago is leased to the Pennsylvania. It is not listed and no transactions are reported. If you will write to Pincus, King & Co., Dept. L., 50 Broadway, New York, who deal in inactive as well as active securities, they will no doubt be glad to give you a price. 2. Crex Carpet is not in the investment class, but is an industrial speculation. Its last report is favorable.

L., Washington, D. C.: An industrial proposition promising large dividends offers a small amount of its common stock to the public at 125 per share with the right to reject any application or to award a smaller amount than applied for as soon as the offered stock is taken. The company manufactures the Victor Typewriter and the capital is moderate. G. W. Campbell, 812 Greenwich Street, New York, will give particulars.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1910. JASPER.

Sporting Notes from the Old Fan.

(Continued from page 452.)

heavyweights, and are to be one of the stars of the coming attraction, and that's the reason, and a good one. We join with other sporting writers in announcing that we have no desire to publish pictures of your camp cooks, camp followers or haberdasher Berger. Therefore, will you be so kind, when about to pose for pictures in the future, as to ask Berger to go behind the woodshed until the work of the camera men is completed? We are tired of finding Sam Berger's figure in the photographs with yourself sent on from the coast, and so are a lot of other sporting editors.

The first ticket for the fight between "Jim" Jeffries and "Jack" Johnson at San Francisco on July 4th will be presented to Theodore Roosevelt on his arrival in New York. This statement was made recently by "Jack" Gleason in Denver on his way to the coast. The ticket, it is said, will be made of solid gold.

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Each Penny-Saver gets a brand new Oliver Typewriter—the regular \$100 machine—for a small first payment.

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—They get the habit of saving, and saving becomes a delight.

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—They re-discover the vital fact that 100 cents make a dollar.

—They learn that pennies are copper keys that unlock the Doors of Opportunity.

Don't wait until you have \$100 in cash before realizing your ambition to own the Oliver Typewriter. Use the copper keys! Join the National Association of Penny-Savers at once.

The initiation fee is one cent, which you are to invest in a postal card. Your request on the postal will bring full details of the "Seventeen Cents a Day" plan. Anybody who wants to own the best typewriter in existence is eligible to membership.

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Sporting Notes from the Notebook of the Old Fan

By Ed. A. Goewey.



accurate statement.

In mentioning the matter, we do so hoping that it will meet the eyes of President Thomas J. Lynch and a few owners of National League clubs, who started out with the intention of further elevating the glorious sport of baseball by handing a good, swift kick to the newspapers of the country, which have done more than any other agency to make the sport a success.

This move, said to have been started by President Lynch, is to literally enforce playing rule No. 75, and by so doing keep all photographers off the baseball fields during the progress of games. Mr. Lynch said that he had received a few complaints from persons who attend ball games that camera men on the field interfere with their clear view of the game, and that some players had notified him that photographers got in the way occasionally when they went after foul flies. So far the arguments for the relegation of the photographers to the stands are O. K.; but to go further with a discussion of the question shows that the "new ruling" is not only unfair and a bad business move for the game, but will soon develop into a joke.

Possibly the camera squad at the big league parks has caused some little annoyance to observers and players. But how about the mobs that overflow into the fields at very big games all the year round? If the photographers are to be kept off, then President Lynch must also see that the field is kept clear of spectators after all the space in the stands and bleachers has been sold. Why, all the sport photographers in the United States could not cause as much interference in a season as a single overflow Saturday or holiday crowd has done at any or all of the major league grounds.

If the president really means to be consistent, let him see to it that the field is always clear of all but players, umpires, police and the coaches after "Play ball!" is once called. And if he is consistent in this respect, he'll hear a howl from the magnates, who make thousands from the overflow crowds every year, that will make him sit up and take notice.

The newspapers have always been nice to President Lynch and have respected him, even though in the days when he

A CERTAIN place, supposed to maintain a particularly warm climate, is said to be "paved with good intentions." We do not vouch for the truth of this assertion, but it has been repeated so often that it has been generally accepted as fairly ac-

was "King of the Umpires" he was rather inclined to be something of a despot, perfectly willing to exchange repartee or wallops. This time it looks as if T. J. L. jumped before he realized where he was going to land, and in return for all the encouragement the newspaper boys have given him since his elevation to the presidency, he has invited them to face south, and then implanted a good, sound kick upon their north sides, midway between their shoe-tops and collar.

Everybody likes to see action pictures of the games, and such pictures have been a great advertisement for the sport. President Lynch says the men should take them from some point in the grand stand. A very brilliant idea! An action picture taken ninety feet back of home plate with anything but a telescopic lens would be a joke. The game needs the picture advertising, and the only way the pictures can be taken is to give the few accredited camera men who do the work in each big league city some chance on the field.

It has been said in some quarters that the "new ruling" was made partly to protect the umpires, because every year snapshots are taken which show that the indicator holders blundered on important decisions. This may or may not be true. Anyway, the ruling is a bad one

and should be rescinded; but T. J. L. doesn't like to back up overly much.

In a recent interview, it is said, Mr. Lynch intimated that his "new ruling" would soon be found to work so well that the American League would probably follow suit.

Just put a pin here. Old Brother Ban Johnson has long since proved that he is about the slickest baseball general in the business, and when he makes a deliberate move that must cause friction between his league and the newspapers of the country, you can put it down that he has suddenly become a mighty sick man.

The National Commission got a stitch in its side dodging the rules to reinstate Johnny Kling. In return, John acted more or less like a spoiled show-girl. Kling's a good boy, but there are others. He should either be made to behave now or be kicked out of the game for good. Waddell and Raymond can furnish all the "acting up" necessary for one sport. Johnny's specialty is catching, not comedy.

It is said

that when P a p k e joined the crowd at Jeffries's training camp, Jim remarked that he was glad to have some one around him who is not a candidate for the old men's home. Good line of thought, that!

And once again Al Kaufman handed it to Philadel-

phia Jack O'Brien. Seems as if nothing can discourage O'Brien. You can't lose him any more than you can a holiday.

Tex Rickard has taken out \$30,000 insurance on Jeffries and Johnson, with Lloyds of London. The policy provides that Lloyds will pay this sum to Rickard should either fighter injure himself or default in any way. For this guarantee Rickard pays a premium of \$2,300.

Incidentally be it known that Johnson will break all known records for salaries for theatrical work as far as athletes are concerned when he will receive the tidy sum of \$5,000 for one week's work of seven days at a New York vaudeville house, beginning July 11th. He will get this, too, win or lose with Jeffries.

"Red" Dooin's hustlers certainly got off with a fine start. Great hopes have been engendered all the way from Walnut Street to Germantown.

In a recent magazine article one of the big league umpires candidly admitted that the life of the average indicator holder in one of the major organizations is far from being as black as painted. He says that when there is any display of temper by a player, the umpire's absolute power to run the field gives him all the better of the arguments. He also comes across with the obvious truth that men whose mental caliber equips them for nothing better than umpiring are willing to stand most anything for the salaries, that run from \$2,400 upward for six months' work.

Boxing contests, as conducted in Milwaukee, are not violations of the State law which prohibits prize fighting, according to a recent decision given by Judge Alvin C. Brazee, in the case in which Bantamweight Greenwald was defendant.

The early work of the Giants proved our advance assertion that the club is strong on pitchers and weak on hitters. Incidentally, Bridwell and Doyle did some rocky fielding as a start off, while Devlin worked as well as in the old days.

The smile Bill Dahlen wore when he took the first game from McGraw, with Scanlon in the box, was worth going a long way to see.

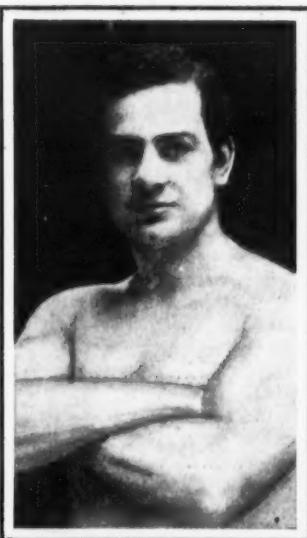
It is doubtful if Billy Delaney will act as Johnson's trainer and take a chance of becoming one of the most unpopular men in the country. Delaney made a lot of money out of Jeff, and the break between them came only on account of Billy's attempt to force Jim to fight when he didn't want to. Delaney has no real grievance, and to take his knowledge of Jim's methods over to the Johnson camp would be considered rank treachery in many quarters.

Personal note to James J. Jeffries: My dear Mr. Jeffries—The papers of this country that give up a portion of their space to sports desire to publish pictures of yourself from now until the great battle of July 4th next. You are one of the two greatest living

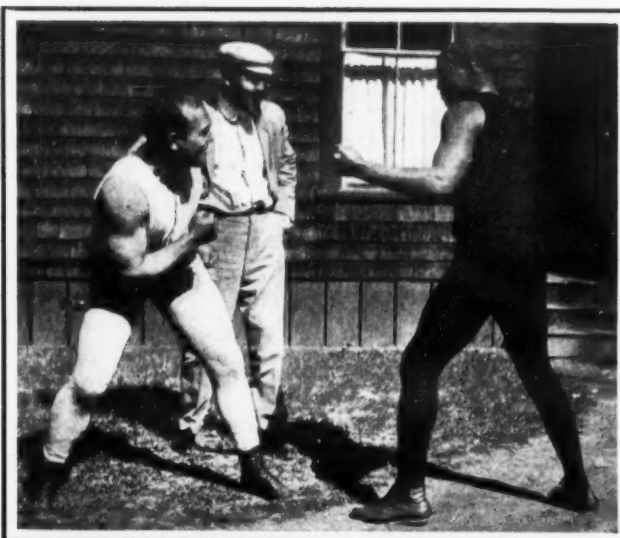
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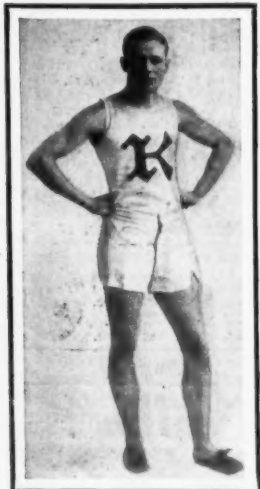
PRESIDENT TAFT, THE NATION'S CHIEF BASEBALL ROOTER, WHO IS AT PRESENT VISITING SOME OF THE WESTERN BALL PARKS.



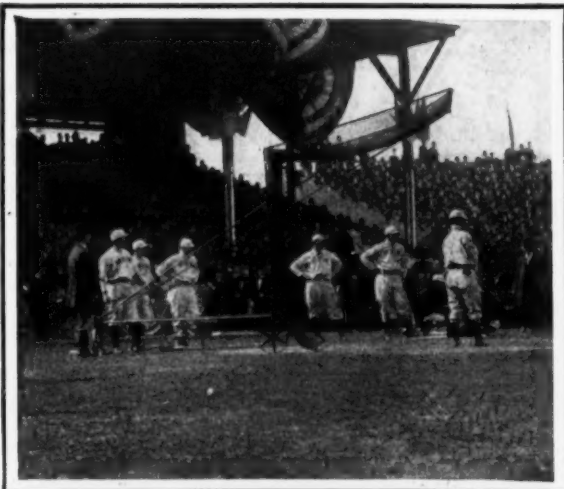
W. W. BARBOUR, THE MILLIONAIRE AMATEUR HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION.



JIM JEFFRIES SPARRING WITH BOB ARMSTRONG, ONE OF HIS TRAINING STAFF.



FRED T. HADDOCK, CAPTAIN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS TRACK TEAM.



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HOOPER, IN THE RED SOX LEFT GARDEN, IS DOING GOOD, STEADY WORK.

Photographs by Wille.

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JONES—"Yes, and a very plain-looking bouncer."

TIMKINS (after a pause)—"Did she chuck you, too?"

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Some people buy them for what they contain,
Some people for "De Luxe."



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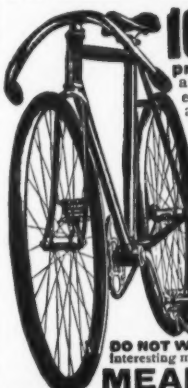
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